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H. F. M.

B. No 5

HOME RULE MOVEMENT

and

ROWLATT ACT 1914-20

1- 308

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Vol. 63

~~Bundle No~~

29911

21726

GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND CONSULTATIONS RETAINED FILE NO.

Extracts from G.O.s and Consultations relating

to:- Home Rule movement and Rowlatt Act (1914-1920)

1914-20.

Extract from CRs relating to Home rule movement in the Madras Presidency - public reaction (1912) (1914-...

6 (M.G.K)

1.

vol. 63

Letter No.1780, dt. 1-11-1912, Judicial, Confidential.

Sub:- Muhammadan feeling - Reporting to the Government of India the state of the Muhammadans in the Madras Presidency - occasioned by recent events in Persia and Turkey and other causes.

*** * ***

The state of affairs existing in the United Provinces as described in the letter at pages 2-8, current file, is ascribed to The feeling engendered by (1) the Turko-Italian war and (2) affairs in Persia particularly the Russian attack on the shrine at Meshed. The Government of India wishes to know (i) how far these causes have been affected public feeling in Madras Presidency, and (ii) whether there are any other influences at work among Muhammadans which may be productive of feelings of discontent or antagonism towards the Government.

2. The gist of the replies received is to the effect that, while among the better educated section of Muhammadans in this Presidency the war between Italy and Turkey is regarded with feelings of considerable distress and indignation, there is no apparent disposition to blame England for standing aloof from the contest. Italy's descent upon Tripoli is reported by Mr. Innes to have excited among Mopplahs on the coast a feeling of animosity against the white men in general similar to the sentiments of the Muhammadan boy (son of Maul... Inshaullah, editor of the WATAN) described in Mr. Petrie's note. But the feeling then excited was apparently confined to coast towns of Malabar, where I supposed the sense of kinship with the Tripolitans is strongest, and even that feeling seems to have died down without developing into anything like disaffection towards the Government or discontent with the policy of Great Britain.

Elsewhere there is no indication that ... war has produced any feeling but one of ... fortunes of co-religionists. The Dep... mentions this as one of the causes o... among the Muhammadans, but he goes o...

(i.e., the majority of literate Mussalmans at Ellore)"believe that the attitude of the English is sympathetic towards Turkey in its present troubles and that they may help Turkey in future". This feeling can hardly be described as one of ~~dissatis~~ "dissatisfaction".

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim writes that a feeling similar to that depicted in the letter of the United Provinces Government exists among Muhammadans in this Presidency and that "there is a widespread desire in the community that the sympathy of England towards Turkey and Persia in their present troubles should be more actively manifested in their foreign policy."

Judging from other replies received, I think this feeling must prevail only in a comparatively small circle of well-educated Muhammadans. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim has not given any specific instances of manifestations of this desire to which he alludes.

3. Affairs in Persia appear to have attracted hardly any attention. This is explained by the fact that the Muhammadans of Madras are nearly all Sunnis and have little sympa[thy] for the Shias of Persia. In Lucknow, however, it was a Sunni who presided at the meeting held to protest against the Russi[an] violation of the shrine at Meshed.

4. The circulation of Muhammadan Newspapers viz., the VAKIL, MUKBIR-i-DAKHAN, JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, PISA AKBAR, and CURZON GAZETTE seems to be confined to Madras City, Kistna and north Arcot. The Vakil, Watan and Curzon Gazette probabl[y] contain the views which are said to prevail in the United Provinces (vide the Government's letter) and the Punjab (vi[de] Mr. Petrie's note) and a somewhat feeble reflection of such views may perhaps extend to those limited areas in which th[e] papers circulate. I have looked through the numerous extrac[ts] from Madras Muhammadan papers dealing with events in Turkey and Persia and I can find little beyond expression of ind[ig]nant sympathy with the misfortunes of Islam. Some suggest[ions] are made of a Union of Christian powers against Muhammad[ans]

AND REPROACHES are cast at the weakness and ineptitude of Sir E. Grey in sacrificing the interests of the co-religionists of so large a portion of British subjects to an unnatural alliance with Russia; but there is no evidence that Great Britain is regarded as hostile to Muhammadiaism so as to justify Indian Muhammadans in throwing off their allegiance to the British Power.

5. It remains to notice the other possible causes of discontent about which the Government of India wish to be informed. The only causes mentioned by the officers consulted are (i) the reversal of the partition of Bengal, (ii) the Muhammadan University question, (iii) deserves, in this the 'mosque and music' troubles.

The reversal of the partition of Bengal does not appear to have had much effect apart from a weakening of confidence in the decisions of Government. The matter does not directly concern this Presidency.

The Muhammadan University question is reported by Mr. ~~question is reported~~ by Mr. Marjoribanks (North Arcot) have been productive of a good deal of dissatisfaction. But the feeling does not seem to have spread through the Presidency to any extent and the subject is not likely to arouse much interest in any but the more highly-educated circles. The MUHAMMADAN of the 22nd August 1912 (page 1258, paragraph 8 of the Newspaper Report for 1912) has an article upon it, in which a cheerful allusion is made to the notorious lack of finality in the Secretary of State's decisions. There are a few other articles in a similar strain, but opinion as to the merits of the Secretary of State's decision is not unanimous.

6. Finally, there appears to be no sign of a rapprochement between Muhammadans and Hindus for political purposes. One or two Hindu papers, indeed, point out that the two communities must combine and co-operate, and considerable excepti[on] is taken by the Hindu of [Se]ptember 1912 (page 1299, parag[raph]

is taken by the Hindu of September 6th, 1912 (page 1299, paragraph 19 of the 1912 reports), to Mr. Amir Ali's 'separatist' speech at Cambridge in which he advocated the development of each community on its own lines and laid stress on the affinity between Muhammadans and Christians rather than between Muhammadans and Hindus. But the 'Hindu's sentiments are not echoed in Muhammadan papers in Madras, and I can find no authority for Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim's remark that there is a tendency among the Muhammadans to join the National Congress.

We may tell the Government of India that there was little political feeling of importance among the Mussalmans of this province prior to the outbreak of the present war. The Mussalmans do no doubt sympathise will their co-religionists in Turkey and the overthrow of the Sultan who is venerated as the Caliph and the Guardian of the Holy Places would cause very deep feeling, though it is improbable that this would find expression in attacks on the British Government in India. The sympathy with Turkey is less active as there are few Shias here and the Sunnis despise the Shiah Persians. The suppression of the Mussalman province of Eastern Bengal was viewd unfavourably by a majority of the small body of of Mussalmans here who have sufficient intelligence and education to understand the subject, but there is little evidence of any rapprochment with the Hindus.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1920
Reaction (government servants) 1914. and political

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Papers relating from article "Modern Review" on 'village Reform in South India' by the Hon'ble Justice Sr. C.Sankaran Nair.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1325(Con)dated 13-10-1914, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL. D.O.No. 535, Public.

Government of India.

Home Department.

Simla, the 25th April 1914.

Dear Butterworth,

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an article entitled "Village Reform in Southern India", contributed by the Hon'ble Sir C.Sankaran Nair, a Judge of the Madras High Court, to the Modern Review issued in February 1914. They are of opinion that by publishing this article which contains a criticism of the land revenue policy of Government that should not have emanated from or been countenanceed by the Judge of a High Court, Sir Sankaran Nair has contravened the provisions of rule 19 of the Government Servants' conduct Rules. I am to suggest that, if the Governor in Council sees no objection, he should communicate these views privately to Sir Sankaran Nair.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) . . . .

Sir Sankara Nair is a frequent offender in this way and I think it is desirable that he should be checked. His statements in this particular article are in many respects as inaccurate as they are improper and I would not let them pass without remonstrance. I agree with His Excellency that it would be better to convey that remonstrance at a personal interview, but an opportunity for a personal interview is not likely to occur until the end of October or even later, and I would therefore send the letter. Indian Judges are not in the same position as Judges

of the HighCourts in the United Kingdom. They are what is known is as Stewart Judges, and hold office only during the King's pleasure. They have been reminded of this recently by questions in Parliament. Ix I think.

We have not merely the specific case of Sir Sankara Nair to consider. He is only too likely to find imitators andif we pass over his conduct in silence we can hardly notice that of the next offender.

His Excellency the Governor.

The His Majesty it will be ~~own we~~ seen are in agreement as the necessity for a written remonstrance and it is preposed to issue the draft letter as immediately by ~~the~~ His Majesty Mr. Carden.

Letter to Sri Sankara Nair.

The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article by you in the Modern Review of February last wherein ~~you in the Modern Review of February last wherein~~ you criticise among other matters "the control that is now exercised over the Municipalities by making them Government departments" and the existing system of the periodical revision of Goverment revenue from land.

Both these topics are matters of current political controversy and have been from time to time the subject of debate in the Legislative Council of this Presidency. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the importance on the one hand of preserving the position and authority of the High Court and on the other of avoiding any suggestion of differances in regard to public policy between the Government and the High Court lays upon Judges of that Court the obligation of refraining from taking any public part, either on one side or the other in the discussion of such subjects.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-192 Reaction - government servants (1915 and politics

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording notes relating to the question of High Court Judges taking part in discussion in the ~~Parliament~~ Madras

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1248 (Con) 21-8-1915, Public Department.

Chief Secretary,

I gather from the two newspapers below that Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar has become "speaker" of Mr. Besant's Madras Parliament. I understand that this Parliament will discuss political questions but perhaps you could obtain information from the published prospecturs or otherwise regarding the scope of its activities. It is highly objectionable that a High Court Judge should take part in political discussion even though he merely preceeds and keeps order and I think we must move in the matter. I presume it is a question for the Public department. The recent case of Sri Sankara Nayyar will show the view the Government of India takes.

There can be no doubt that political questions will be discussed at the meetings of Mrs. Besant's so-called Parliament and I quite agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that it is most undesirable that a High Court Judge should be mixed up in any way in political discussion w Whether however the Speaker of the so-called Parliament can be said to take part in political discussion by presiding seems to me more doubtful. I notice that in the list of signatories to the prospectuxs Mr. Sadasiva Ayyar seems to be the only official included. We would of course strongly object to officials joining in the debates must involve free criticism of Government measures and policy but it is a question whether the mere act of presiding is in itself objectionable. The speaker of the House of Commons is supposed to be outside party and to maintain order without reference to the opinions that may be held and expressed in the course of the debates. In the present instance similarly it would be probably contended that Mr. Sadasiva Ayyar would be merely keeping order

and would not take any part in the discussions. Under rules 19 and 20 of the Rules for the Conduct of Public Servants we could of course intervene if any Government servant appeared and in the "Parliament" and exactly a similar principle would be applicable to High Court Judges, but I am not so sure whether the mere presiding and keeping order at a debating society of this sort is a thing to which we need take exception. It is difficult to believe that Mrs. Besant's debating society will be a very long lived institution the futile nature of the discussions and the absurdity of the official nomenclature adopted rendering it but little attractive. The best plan perhaps would be to consult the Chief Justice privately and to ascertain through him whether Mr. Sadasiva Ayyar considers himself at liberty to take part in the debates. If he does I agree that we should intervene and warn him that he must not do so.

I have no desire to make a fuss about this matter, but I am afraid I can't altogether agree with Mr. Cardew. If Mrs. Besant's Parliament is to provide regular opportunities for attack upon the Government then I am quite clear that it is altogether improper for a Government servant and in particular a High Court Judge to preside. We should not allow him to provide at a public political meeting encusing him on the ground that he only kept order and put the Resolutions. The position of the speaker in the House of Commons has no bearing on the question before us. The matter for consideration is the nature of the discussions. If they are merely a game no great harm will be done, but I cannot believe that a Judge of the High Court at home would lower his dignity by presiding at such a game. I am afraid however that it will be more than a game and that openly or under a very their veil the measures and constitution of the Government will be attached. If so Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar certainly should no t preside. If His Excellency agrees with me I venture to suggest that he should ask Mr. Sadasiva ayyar to come and see him and point out to him the objections to his presiding at the meetings of this "Parliament" . I do not believe it would be of much me

to ask the chief Justice to remonstrate but I have no objection to his being consulted privately though not on the point suggested by the Hon. Mr. Cardew form, as I have stated already I hold that it is unmaterial whether he takes part in the discussions or not if they are political.

I will see Mr. Sadasiva Iyer when I returned to Madras first consulting the Chief Justice.

Can any particulars of the "calcutta Parliament" be obtained I have seen the further statement that it had a short life. I should like to know what kind of men belonged to it.

I have seen the Chief Justice to day. In consequence of representation from the Chief Justice who of his own motion before hearing from me had spoken to ~~spoken to~~ Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer on this subject, Mr. Sadasiva Iyer" in order to avoid raising any question is willing (and the chief Justice further now assures me intends definitely) to retire after the first formal meeting of this Parliament."

The chief Justice understands that this meeting will be for the purpose of selecting office bearers etc.,

My colleagues may agree that the matter may be left where it is.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act - 1914-20 Reaction of the Govt - 17

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O.

(Distribution of Al Hakikat an Urdu newspaper by Government in the Madras Presidency.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.83 (Ordinary) dated 25-1-1917: Public Department.

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With a view to making widely known British Naval and Military strength and the friendship which great Britain has for Islam, the Government proposed to distribute to the Hindustani-speaking public of this presidency, free of cost copies of Al Hakikat an illustrated paper published fortnightly in London.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O. Reaction of the Govt.-17

("Satyavani" - Tamil edition of the Urdu paper "Al Hakikat" - Proposal to distribute by the Government).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.682 (Ordinary) dated 25-5-1917 Public Department.

The Government in 1917 proposed to distribute "Satyavani" among the people in the Madras Presidency as a token of the known friendship for Islam and to give wide publicity to the naval and Military strength of the English in the war. The paper "Satyavani" was the Tamil edition of the Urdu paper "Al Hikakat" published fortnightly from London.

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23 Extracts from G.Os relating to Home Rule in the Madras Presidency

8 (m.c.k)

G.O. No.125-A, 5th Febraury 1917, Public Confidential.

Sub: Defence of India Rules. - Prohibition of speech by Mr. B.P.Wadia.

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When he was at Amraoti Mr. B.P. Wadia delivered a speech. The Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces described as follows: "The speech was without effect but was from the beginning to end a vilification of the British Government. Calculated to arouse racial feeling and toø produce results which have to be guarded against and which the Defence Act is intended to guard against at a time like the present".

Mr. B.P. Wadia was about to deliver the same speech at Madras under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Besant. But the Government of Madras served notices on them and the meeting was prohibited.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO H.R. Movement & Rowlatt Act, 1914-'19

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Reaction of the Govt 1917.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Traffic in arms in the French Settlements.

REFERENCE: -GxGxNxLetter No.1687(Confi)dated 14-8-1917 Judil. Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL. No.651 G.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign and Political Department.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated Simla, the 25th May 1917.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch, with enclosures from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No.5. Secret dated the 2nd February 1917, regarding the traffic in arms in West Africa and elsewhere.

2. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Government of India may be furnished with a report, as indicated by the Secretary of State for India on the state of the traffic in the French possessions in India with which the Government of Madras are concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

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Letter No. 1687 dated 14-8-1917.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign and Political Department.

(with copy of ~~pps~~ P.P. 9-10 and 18 C.F.)

Sir,

With reference to the Foreign and political department letter No. 651 G., dated the 25.5.1917, regarding the state of the traffic in arms in the French Possessions in India, I am directed to state that His Britannic Majesty's consul at Pondicherry reports that there is practically no such traffic in the French possessions in India with which the Government of Madras is concerned, and that the quantity of arms imported is negligible and is not likely to menace in any degree the tranquility of adjoining British Terriotry or to impair the effective working of the Indian Arms Act. A copy of that officer's letter is enclosed

2. I am also to forward a statement showing the number of fire arms imported into British territory through the customs chaukis on the Pondicherry and Karikal frontiers during the last three years. The arms shown therein are chiefly of country manufacture.

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Statement showing particulars of fire arms imported through the several aukis of the Pondicherry and Karaikkal frontiers from 1914-15 to 1916-17.

ear	Revolver	S.B.B.L.	S.B.M.L.	D.B.B.L.	D.B.M.L.	Total	Remarks
			PONDICHERRY.				
914-15	4	1	4	2	2	13	Of these 28 weapons, 8 are not noted either as old or new. 20 were old. Seventeen of them had no marks or numbers, 6 were of foreign manufacture and 5 of unknown origin.
915-16	1	-	6	1	1	9	
916-17	-	1	4	-	1	6	
tal	5	2	14	3	4	28	
			KARAIKKAL.				Of these 38 weapons one was new, 2 were not noted either as old or new and 34 were old. Twenty-four of them had no marks or numbers, ten were of foreign manufacture and four of unknown origin.
14-15	1	-	3	-	4	8	
5-16	1	-	6	3	8	18	
16-17	1	-	5	2	4	12	
tal	3	-	14	5	16	38	
a	8	2	28	8	20	66	

Totals for both frontiers by years.

4-15	21	
5-16	27	66
6-17	18	

SD. . . . .

ASSISTANT Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1921) Reaction Government servants ... (1917)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Government servants' conduct rules.

Recording papers on the subject of the responsibility of a Government servant for acts done by his wife in taking part in or subscribing in aid of any political movement in India.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1293(Ordi) dated 31-10-1917, Public Dept.

Public Department.

TELEGRAM.

To

A.Suryanarayana Murti,

Secretary, Divisional Association,

C~~O~~H~~O~~A T R A P U R.

Your letter dated twentyfifth October under G.O. 91 of 1895 ~~xx~~. Government servant held responsible for any act done by his wife which, if done by himself, would constitute breach of rules for conduct of public servants. Under rule 21 of those rules no Government servant may take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement in India.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act 1914 to 1920

IN THE MADRAS PR SIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Reaction of the Govt. 1918)

(Imparting ~~boys~~ - military training - Government disallowed.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.230(Confidential)dated 11-3-1918, Public Dept.

The Governor disallowed the resolution of the Raja of Ramnad regarding marking provision for imparting military training to young boys in the schools.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO H.R.M. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20
Reaction (Revolutionary movement) (1918)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. Reaction of the govt - 1918.

Seditionists in French settlements in India (Confidential)

Reference:-G.O.No. 456(Confidential)dated 5-6-1918, Public Dept.

No. 1027.

From

J.HULLAH, ESQ.,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the

Government of Madras.

Home Department
(Political)

Simla, the 16th May, 1918.

Sir,

Owing to its proximity to Calcutta, Chandernagore has for long been a rendezvous of dangerous revolutionaries and anarchists. Frequent representations were made to the French authorities in India and to the French Government in Europe, and endeavours were made to concert measures for dealing with the revolutionaries who took refuge in the Settlement, but these failed to give satisfaction owing chiefly to the attitude adopted by the local French officials. After the war began the situation became more acute, and representations made by His Majesty's Government to the French Government have now resulted in an undertaking by the French Government in the form of a project d'accord under which on receipt of sufficient and satisfactory information from the British authorities (1) British Indian seditionists will without further proceedings be immediately expelled from French territory, and (2) those of French of foreign nationality will be placed under special surveillance, if circumstances permit, and be proceeded against in accordance with the law, while, in the

case of foreign subjects, resort may also be had to expulsion. I am to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 3 (Secret) dated the 4th January, 1918, the annexure to enclosure No.11 of which forms the projet d'accord. This arangement is to remain in force for a year after the conclusion of the war. It will be seen that all the French possessions in India are included in the agreement, which will therefore enable the Government of Madras to deal satisfactorily with seditionists who may in future take refuge in Pondicherry or the other French possessions situated within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

I have the Honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SD. J.HULLAH.

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO H.R. M & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

Reaction (Reactionary measure) (1918)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Reaction of the Govt - 1918.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Seditionist in French Settlements in India (Confidential)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 551(Confidemtial)dated 3-7-1918, Public Dept.

India Office, London,

26th April 1918.

Secret,
No. 13.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In continuation of my Secret Despatch No.3, dated the 4th January 1918, regarding seditionist activities in the Rrench settlements in India, I forward, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, copy of further correspondence[1] with the Foreign Office, as noted in the margin, showing that the Agreement concluded with the French Government has now been embodied in a formal exchange of Notes with the French Ambassador.

French settlements in India: Treatment of Seditionsits at Chandernagore, &c. Formal exchange of Notes with French Government embodying the recent Agreement.

From Foreign Office, No. W/17/6216 dated 22nd Jan. 1918, with enclosure.
From ditto, No. W/17/39316, dated 12th March 1918, with enclosures.
From ditto, No. W/17/50979, dated 9th April 1918, with enclosure.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Walter H.Long.

ANNEX2:- Foreign Office to French Ambassador.

No. 39316ØW/17.

Foreign Office,
11th March 1918.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 28th ultimo regarding the measures to be taken to dispose of seditious persons in the French settlemtns in India, and I note with pleasure that the French Government are prepared to record the arrangement arrived at on ~~xx~~ this subject by an exchange of notes.

I have accordingly the honour to enclose herein a formal note setting out the terms of the arrangement as enclosed in note of 10th December last, and I should be glad to receive your Excellency's
Your Excellency's reply thereto in due course.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency,
Monsieur Cambon, G.C.B.,
&c &c &c.

Arthur JAMES BALFOUR.

ANNEX 3:- Foreign Office to French Ambassador.

No. 39316/W/17.

Foreign Office,
11th March 1918.

Your Excellency,

With reference to your Excellency's note of 10th December 1

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government have carefully considered the arrangement proposed by the French Government for the disposal of seditious persons in the French settlements in India, and that they find that arrangem entirely satisfactory.

It is therefore understood that, with a view to prevent the operations of revolutionaries and anarchists in India, which endanger the existing common interests of France and Great Britai the Allied Governments of France and Great Britain have agreed to adopt provisionally the following measures;-

(1) The British authorities will inform the authorities o the French possessions in India direct of the person in the said possessions who are considered dangerous to the public security, indicating in each case the reasons for their being so considered.

(2) Such individuals, if British Indian subjects shall without further procedure be immediately expelled from French territory. When, however, the French authorities have any objections to formulate or find it necessary to ask for further information the expulsion may be deferred; but the French authorities shall none the less immediately take steps to prevent the individuals in question from evading the measures eventually to be taken.

(3) Individuals of Fench or foreign nationality shall be subjected to special measures of surveillance and shall be proceeded against according to law if circumstances render this course desirable. Foreign subjects may also be expelled from French territory.

(4) The present agreement shall not be considered as invalidating in any way the arrangement now in force relating to the French and British possessions in India respectively. It shall remain in force until the conclusion of peace and during a period of one year from that date.

(5) The measures to be taken after that time regarding anarchist operations orginating in French territory in India and directed against British sovereignty shall form the subject of a fresh agreement.

I have the honour to request that, if the above conditions are acceptable to the French Government, Your Excellency will be so good as to inform me accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

His Excellency
Monsieur Cambon, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act Reaction (1914-1920) (1918)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Dr.Chenchia - detention - question in assembly - disallowed)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.744(Ordinary)dated 20-8-1918, Public Dept.

The Governor disallowed all questions put in the Legislative council regarding the detention of Mr. D.Chenchia without trial in the Madras presidency on the ground that they could not be answered consistently with the public interests.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home rule movement (1914-1920) Reaction (Govt. servants and politics) (1918/1919)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

Recording correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of participation of Government pensioners in violent political agitation.

REFERENCE:--- G.O.No. 917,(Conf)dated 5-10-1918, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 917, 5th October 1918.

Government Pensioners and political agitation.

Recording correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of participation of Government pensioners in violent political agitation.

READ - the following papers:-

I

Letter- from the Hon'ble Mr. L.Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
To - the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.
Dated-- the 25th August 1917.
No. Mis. 1072, Public.

I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of restrictions on the conduct of Government pensioners in connexion with political agitation.

2. In Sir Harold Stuart's letter No. 2466 (Confdl) dated 14th September 1907, to the Government of Bombay, a copy of which was forwarded to this Government for information and guidance, it was observed that in respect of political agitation, the practice which had been deliberately adopted in the past was to leave retired officers complete freedom of action. It was stated, however that under article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations, a pension might be reduced or withdrawn if the pensioner took part in a moveme which was proved to be seditious. In conformity with this principle the following supplementary local ruling was inserted under Rule 21

~~The following supplementary local ruling was inserted under Rule~~ of the Govt

~~21~~ of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules:-

"Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of Government pensioners will be dealt with under Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations."

3. In practice it is difficult to define precisely what constitutes" sedition" or "disloyal sentiments". The Government of India are fully acquainted with the character and methods of the present "Home Rule" movement which, while professing to seek reforms in the administration by purely constitutional means has constantly endeavoured to undermine respect for authority by a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation directed against both the policy and the personnel of the Government. In this Presidency a considerable number of Government pensioners have associated themselves with this movement. By far the most prominent among them is Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar, K.C.I.E retired Judge of the Madras High Court who accepted the office of Honorary President of the Home Rule League soon after ~~who accepted the office of Honorary President of the Home Rule League soon after~~ its inception. During the last two months he has contributed numerous articles to New India, criticising the policy of Government towards Indian aspirations, condemning the internment of Mrs. Besant and her associates, advocating the Swadeshi Vow, and importing the sanction of religion in support of Home Rule propaganda. Sir Subrahamanya was responsible for the inauguration of a "Besant Fund", primarily intended for the support of the interned persons. (who were alleged to be faced by the prospect of starvation owing to the prohibition of the sale of their publications) but liable to be diverted to any object of which Mrs. Besant might approve. He has also publicly announced that it is intended to erect a statue of Mrs. Besant in a prominent place on the Madras beach, an object for which subscriptions are now being collected. The local leaders of the Home Rule agitation lose no opportunity of adverting to Sir Subrahmanya's rank and status and appealing to others to follow his example.

4. Press reports show that a large number of Government pensioners have attended the meetings organised both in Madras City and in the mufassal to protest against the action of this Government in interning Mrs. Besant and her colleagues. Some of them presided over these meetings, moved or seconded the protest resolutions. Special mention may be made of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V.K.Ramanuja Achariyar, Rai Sahib V.Subba Rao and Safdar Hussain Sahib. The last named a retired Deputy Collector, would appear to have been dragged into prominence chiefly for the reason that he is a Muhammadan. The other two have contributed objectionable articles to the Press and one of them (the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V.K.Ramanuja Achariyar) has taken a leading part in pushing the Home Rule propaganda in rural tracts among the ryot class. Another retired Government servant B. Ranga Reddi is the present editor of the Commonweal. The tone of this paper has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India. Under its present management it has undergone no modification; and a number of article published in recent issues have been referred to the Advocate-General for his opinion whether they come within the mischief of section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

5. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that, under present conditions a more elastic and yet more practical rule is required and would accordingly suggest the following addition to the ruling made in 1909:-

"It is open to the Goverment to prohibit a pensioner from taking part in an agitation directed against their authority or liable to cause embarrasment to them." As, however, it appears to him that the same difficulty must be experienced in other provinces, and it is desirable that any new rule made should have general application, I am to invite an expression of the views of the Government of India on the subject.

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II.

Letter--from the Hon'ble Mr. L.Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To--the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Dated the 2nd October 1917.

No. 3821/W-1.

Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations lays down that future Good conduct is an implied condition of the offer and grant of a pension and the Local Government or the Government of India or Secretary of State reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension or any part of it if the pensioner is convicted of serious crime or is guilty of grave misconduct. In the recent agitation connected with Mrs. Besant's release from internment, various Government pensioners in this Presidency have publicly advocated the adoption of a policy of passive resistance to the orders of Government and have taken a prominent part in promulgating the policy of passive resistance. At present this agitation in favour of xxx passive resistance has subsided owing to the release from internment of Mrs. Besant and therefore it is not proposed at the present minute to take any xxxxxx action against those pensioners who thus associated themselves with the passive resistance Movement. But it is evident that this movement may revive at any minute should the agitators find themselves in conflict once more with the Government, and I am directed to inquire, for the information of the Governor in Council, whether in the opinion of the Government of India the agitation of passive resistance to the orders of Government or the advocacy of such a course by a Government pensioner is gross misconduct within the meaning of article 351.

V.

Letter--from the Hon'ble Mr. S.R.Hignell, C.I.E., officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home (Political)Department.

To -- the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated-Simla, the 10th September 1918.

No.-- 1681.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1072, dated the 25th August 1917, on the subject of restrictions on the connexion of Government pensioners with political agitation, and suggesting the issue of a ruling that it is open to Government to prohibit a pensioner from taking part in agitation directed against their authority or liable to cause embarrassment to them.

2. In their letter No. 2466* dated the 14th September ~~*Extract-Paragraph 3 of which is Enclosed.~~ 1907, to the Government of Bombay the Government of India conveyed their opinion that it was unnecessary to impose upon pensioners any restrictions beyond those laid down in Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations under which the pension might be liable to reduction or withdrawal if the holder took part in a movement that was proved to be seditious. They have now consulted all local Governments and Administrations on the proposal contained in your letter; it has received only a moderate amount of support, and the balance of opinion received with which the Government of India concur, is to the effect that no ~~received~~ further restrictions are necessary. Indulgence in seditious or violent agitation against the administration ~~already~~ clearly falls within the meaning of the expression 'misconduct' for the purposes of Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations and it is open to a local Government to warn pensioners that a definite line of action will be held by Government to fall within this category. If such action is persisted in, the local Government may then take steps to reduce or sequester the pension. At the same time the Government of India desire to emphasise the importance of first warning the pensioner after which if the warning proves to be ineffective penal action may be taken each case being investigated and dealt with on its merits.

3. I am also, in this connexion, to refer to the query c contained in your letter No. 3821-W-2, dated the 2nd October 1917, whether agitation in the form of passive resistance to the orders of Government or the advocacy of such a course by a Government pensioner is grave misconduct within the meaning of article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations. The answer to this question must, in the opinion of the Government of India, depend on the circumstances of individual cases such as the nature of the particular passive resistance advocated and the terms of the pensioner's advocacy. It is possible and even probable, that in certain circumstances the advocacy of, or participation in, passive resistance would amount to grave misconduct, but each case would require to be examined and dealt with on its merits.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO HOME RULE AND ROWLATT ACT (1914-20) REACTION TO ROWLATT ACT(1918) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislation - On the Report of the Rowlatt Committee letter to the Government of Madras - Opinion - Inerted

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1099(Ordi) dated 9-12-1918, Public Dept.

No.1957

Government of India

Home Department

Political Branch

From

Hon'ble Sir J.H. DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department, Delhi

To

The Hon'ble Mr. L.Davidson, C.S.I., Actg., Chief Secretary

To the Government of Madras

Dated Delhi, the 23rd November 1918.

Sir,

I am directed to draw your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No.848 dated 17th September 1918 on the subject of the legislation to be undertaken as a sequel to the report of the Rowlatt Committee

2. The Government of India are applying to the Secretary of State for sanction to publish two bills giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee, but there is one point concerning the composition of the investigating authority referred to in paragraph 193 of the report in regard to which they desire the further opinion of the Government of Madras

3. It has been urged that if this authority is appointed ad-hoc on each occasion that arises there is a danger that its impartiality may be impugned and it has been suggested that it would have a greater chance of securing the confidence of the public in its findings, if when the emergency measures (preventive had been called into operation in any province, the investigating authority for that province were appointed without delay to enquire into all cases which Government might find it necessary to refer for examination. It appears to the Government of India

that there is considerable force in this suggestion and they would be glad to know whether the Madras Government see any objection to its adoption, and if not whether in their opinion the authority should be appointed for one year at a time or for a longer period or on a quasi - permanent basis.

4. As the bills are nearly ready and it is desired to publish them with the least possible delay, I am to request that a reply to this letter may not be delayed beyond a week from its receipt.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(SD.) J.H.DuBoulay.

SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.......

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Public Department.

T E L E G R A M.

Home

Delhi.

1158 Your letter 1957 Political 23rd November. In the opinion of Governor in Council investigation tribunal should be appointed for one year at a time and (Sic) be eligible relection letter follows:-

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Swadeshi~~ Home Rule movement (1904-1920) Reaction (Arrest) (1918)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Arrest of Subramania Bharati - under Ingress into India act of 1914 - petition for release - Reasons stated - Release - details.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1131(Ordi) dated 18-12-1918, Public Dept.

November 24 1918.

District Magistrate's office,

Cuddalore Camp. Chidambaram.

To

E.A.Steele Esquire,

Superintendent of the Jail,

CUDDALORE.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith one C.Subramania Bharati a political agitator detained in custody under the Ingress into India ordinance(Act) of 1914 and to authorise you to detain him until the orders of the Local Government can be obtained. It would probably be inconvenient if you lodged him in the civil jail. His maintenance should be of course at the expense of the Government. If he wishes to have his own meals provided from outside this may be allowed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) J.C.Stadart,

Ag. District Magistrate.

Sealed.

(True Copy)

(Sd.) E.A.Steele.

Superintendent.
27-11-1918.

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OM SAKTHI.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
28th November 1918.

To

His Excellency Lord Pentland,

Governor of Fort St. George,

M a d r a s.

The Humble petition of C.Subramania Bharati.
(Forwarded through the Superintendent Dt. Jail, Cuddalore.)

May it please your Excellency,

It is more than a week now since I was arrested at Cuddalore on my way from pondicherry to Tinnevelly which is my native district After many loyal assurances on my part, as your Excellency may well remember the Deputy Inspector-General (C.I.D) was sent by your Excellency's Government a few months back, to interview me at Pondicherry. The D.I.G. after being ~~throughly~~ thoroughly satisifed with my attitude towards the Government asked me if I would be willing to be kept interned, purely as a war measure in any two districts of the Madras Presidency during the period of the war. I could not consert to that proposal, because, having absolutely renounced politics, I could see no reason why any restraint should be placed on my movements even ~~which~~ while the war lasted. Subsequent to that also, I have addressed several petitions to your Excellency clearing away all possible doubts about my position.

Now that the war is over and with such signal success to the Allies, I ventured to leave Pondicherry, honestly believing that there would be no difficulty whatsoever in the way of my settling in British India as a peaceful citizen. Contrary to my expectations, however I have been detained and placed in the Cuddalore District jail under conditions which I will not weary your Excellency by describing here at any length but which are altogether disagreeable to a man of my birth and station and full of dangerous possibilities to my health.

I once again assure your Excellency that I have renounced every form of politics, I shall ever be loyal to the British Government and law-abiding.

67

I therefore, beg of your Excellency to order my immediate release may god @ Grant your Excellency a long and happy life.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant

(Sd.) C. SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

NEW INDIA, DECEMBER 16, 1918

Release of Mr. C.Subramania Bharati

We have received the following communication from Cuddalore "Mr. Bharathi has been released from the District Gaol last exing evening at 3 p.m. He was taken to the District Collector from the Gaol where, I hear, the Collector intimated to him the conditions and the restrictions imposed by the Government on his liberty of movement and action. It seems Mr. Bharathi has submitted to the following conditions and has given an undertaking that he would reside either at Kadayam, his native village, or at Papanasam, and intimate to the D.I.G. of Police or the collector of the District whenever he moved out of the place, and also that all his articles intended for publication would be shown to eihter of the two officers mentioned above. Mr. Bharathi left for his native village last night." Our Tinnevelly Correspondent wires under to-days's date: "Mr. Subramanian Bharathi, released from the Cuddalore Gaol, passed Tinnevelly yesterday and reached Kadayam safe. Owing to weak health, Mr. Bharathi has resolved to stay at Papanasam or Courtal in complete reitrement for sometime. His friends met him at the platform and offered their congratualations".

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1914-20.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. Reaction of the Govt-1919. (Repressive measures)

Issuing a rule under the Ingress into India Ordinance 1914, in regard to the entry into India of Punjabis..

REFERENCE:-G.O;No. 104(Confidential)dated 4-3-1919, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 104, 4th, March 1919.

Ingress into Indian Ordinance, 1914.

Regarding Sikhs returning from America and the Far East.

READATHE FOLLOWING:-the papers:-

I

G.O.No. 2903-6, Judicial, dated 28th December 1914.

Abstract:- Entry of Punjabis into India (Confidential)

G.O.No. 2916Judicial, dated 31st December 1914.

ABSTRACT:- Issuing a rule under the Ingress into India Ordinance 1914, in regard to the entry into India of Panjabis.

II

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr.H.D.Craik, I.C.S., officiating Additional Secretary to Government, Punjab.
To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated Lahore the 4th February 1919.
No.-217-12/S.B.

I am directed to address you on the subject of Indians returning from America and the East and to say that in supersession of existing arrangements, examinations of such returned emigrants by the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, will no longer be made except in the case of persons who are known to be disloyal or suspicious and about whose departure for the Punjab advance reports are received. I am therefore to say that ordinary Punjabis returning from America and the Far East who land at Madras need no longer be ordered to report themselves at Ludhina but may be directed to proceed to their respective homes in the Punjab.

Copies of the lists and details which will presumably continue to be complied by your police officer may be sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, for the purpose of local verification.

If any returning emigrants, however, are known or seem to be suspicious or have been adversely reported on by the Far East authorities, they should, with the approval of His Excellency in Council, be served with orders directing them to report themselves at the office of the Deputy Inspector- General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore, where telegraphic intimation of their departure may also be sent.

II

Letter from the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department.
To The chief Secretary to Government.
Dated the 1st March 1919.
No. 164.

Reference (Confidential) Judicial Department G.O.No. 2916 dated 31st December 1914, regarding the natives of the Punjab arriving in this Presidency from the Far East, to report themselves at Ludhiana within six days of their arrival.

2. The Commissioner of Police, Madras City has now received instructions from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, that the above arrangements, except in cases of suspciious persons, should be discontinued and that passengers should now report at their villages, but no copy of this order has yet been received in this office.

Order No. 104, Public dated 4th March 1919.

The letter from the Government of the Punjab read above is communicated to the Inspector-General of Police and to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and other officers concerned for information

2. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police Railways and Criminal Investigation Department is informed- -

(1) that the search and examination of all returning emigrants by Customs officials now conducted with reference to G.O.No. 2903, Judicial, dated the 28th December 1914, should continue;

(2) that only Punjabis who are known to be disloyal or seem to be suspicious or have been adversely reported on by the Far East authorities should be served with orders directing them to report themselves at the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore, instead of as heretofore to the District Superintendent of Police at Ludhiana and telegraphic intimation of the Departure of such characters from this Presidency should also be sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore. They should continue to be kept under surveillance by the Railway Police during their journey;

(3) that other ordinary Punjabis returning from America and the Far East may be exempted by the Inspecting Officer at Dhanushkodi from the obligation to report themselves at the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore, and should be allowed to proceed to their respective homes in the Punjab; and

(4) that complete lists and details concerning all the Punjabis examined in this Presidency should be sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, for the purpose of local verification.

3. In partial modification of the rule framed under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, and published in G.O.No. 2916 judicial, dated the 31st December 1914, the Governor in Council makes the following rules:-

Every person whose domicile is in the Punjab and who enters British India by any of the ports in the Madras Presidency shall, unless exempted by a Police Officer of rank not

below that of Deputy Superintendent of Police, report himself to the Deputy Inspector- General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Lahore, within six days after arrival at such port and shall if entering by any port within the districts of Tinnevelly Ramnad, Tanjore and South Arcot proceed to that place by rail by way of Chingleput, Arkonam, Dhond, Manmad and Delhi.

Extracts from G.Os relating to Home Rule Movement in the Madras Presidency (Public reaction to R. Act

G.O.No.222, dt.24-4-1919, Public
Sub:- Satyagraha at Madras

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Copy of a report from an officer of this department dated the 6th April 1919, regarding Satyagraha Day at Madra

*** ** ***** **

I beg to report that this day morning I went round Tri cane Pudupakam and Royapettah and found all shops, big and small closed. Coffee hotels, Vegetables and mutton stall also not open. Vendors of curd (sour milk) who come from adjoining villages were not seen and even women who sell ri cakes in the morning did not do so to-day. Very few shops were not open but they were so few that they hardly count. It cannot however by any means be inferred there by that a these people knew what they were about. Several did so bec it was arranged by the leaders and educated young men and re sted them to do so, others because it was thought imprudent n to follow the majoirty, while some others acted in the same manner for fear of annoyance from the rest. Some again thought that there was going to be looting and so having closed their shops were guarding them by remaining on the pails. Many of the ignorant women who sell vegetables etc., thought it was actually an order of Government and that offenders would be fined Rs.5/-. Some of them actually mistook uniformed police-men as being there to note the names of offenders (those that open their shops) while others thought that they were there to prevent looting. The great majority of them did not do so willingly and I noticed several carrying on their trade surreptitiously. The literate class of traders did so willingly That the idea affected them so far is due to their behalf that the Act comes into operation forthwith and that it would affect all alike -- a belief that has sedulously been worked up by the agitators who have always deliberately and systema-

systematically exaggerated the hardships of the Act whil
taking pains to omit all reference to the ample safe-g
etc. provided for in it. The Muhammadan shop-keepers
the Hindus almost unanimously in closing their shops
recent Delhi incident in which 3 Muhammadans were ki
along with a few Hindus has, it is thought contributed a g
deal to this Union.

During the morning various Bhajana (devotional Singin
parties went round their respective localities and the day
was on the whole observed (as desired by the organise
several having bathed in the sea during the day excep
hard matter of fasting. I enquired of several persons
found that not one had kept the fast. I was unable to
of those rare persons that were sincere in observing
in by fulfilling the chief condition.

In the evening from 3-30 p.m. people began to po
all parts of the City to the Beach. Several bajana pa
of all localities arrived in processions. Before 6 p.
number of those present was roughly about a lakh. The
was fluctuating before and even after the meetings
All communities were there. The Muhammadans though
tionately to the Hindus, were still in evidence
numbers that ever at such meetings. It was unanim
dered to have been the largest gathering ever bro
to such an occasion at Madras. The bulk of those p
middle class persons of the trading, official a
community. Some well todo persons were presen
classes were also numerous. There were about 200
and they were provided with an enclosure in the 5th
but they were all mostly illiterate people of the
class who had come there merely to see what to
platforms were arranged at the two wings for
Union (Mill Hands) and for the Tramway me

were in a line, with a small distance between each but the crowd was contiguous. On each platform a large photo of Mr. Gandhi was put up and garlanded. More than a quarter of the audience made no attempt to hear the speakers and were taking their ease all over the sands. The crowd surrounding the speakers was enormous and kept moving from place to place in their vain attempt to hear them. Some Bhajana parties continued their singing even when the speeches were going on. The demonstration was grand but it was impossible even for interested persons to hear anything. It can truly be said that the bulk of the people were there more to gratify their curiosity than anything else. Everyone was there to see what the crowd would be and they contributed to swell the number. The majority was neither keen on, nor impressed by the day's speeches.
In platform No.4 Mr. Kumaraswami Chetti was the Chairman. The messages of Messrs. Gandhi and Subrahmanya Ayyar were read and translated into the vernacular. The people were exhorted to adhere to the advice of Mr. Gandhi and assured that the repeal of the Act and winning of Home Rule would soon be achieved if they did so. The Police came in for some abuse. The audience was thanked for their presence in such large numbers, beyond the expectation of the organizers Subrahmanya Siva, Kumaraswami Chetti, Dandapani Pillai and Chidambara Pillai were among the speakers here. The meetings terminated one after another before 7-40 p.m. and people began to disperse. There was no disturbance of any kind throughout. There was not a single uniformed Policeman on the sands and the Public considered that it was a happy arrangement.

@%@%@%@%@%@%

Extracts from the fortnightly report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 25th March 1919.

POLITICAL SITUATION :-

Talking of his action in the Legislative Council in regard to speaking in Tamil, the Hon'ble Mr. B.V.Narasimha Ayyar is reported to have said that he had set an example of independence in the expression of opinion which would be of value in future years and that the point as to the use of Tamil was of no intrinsic value but merely served the occasion.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT :-

In response to an invitation from the Anti-Rowlatt Committee, Mr. M.K. Gandhi arrived in Madras on the morning of 18-3-1919 to organise the passive resistance movement. Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, A. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, S. Satyamurti, Dr. Parajpaaye, S. Krishna Ayyar (Political Ex-convict) and Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu were on the platform to receive him. A few Boy Scouts were also present. About 500 of the Tramway strikers formed a procession with "Bhajanas" and carried a yellow flag with the words "The Madras Tramway Employees" inscribed on it. Mr. Gandhi was the guest of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar in Madras. At the latter's residence a conference was held on the afternoon of 21-3-1919 to form a committee and to consider what laws should be resisted. About 40 people including men from the Mufassal attended. No decision was arrived at, as those, whose names were proposed as secretaries of the Committee were reluctant to accept the nomination on some ground or other.

The next day the Conference was held in the morning on the same premises, when the discussion was resumed. A Madras Branch of the movement was formed and the following office bearers were elected. For the present the Branch is to be located in the house of Mr.C.Rajagopalachari late of Salem.

President .. M.K. Gandhi
Vice-Presidents .. 1.S.Kasturiranga Ayyangar
2.C.Vijayaraghavachari
3.Dr.M.C.Nanjunda Rao.

The names of the Hon'ble Mr. K.V.Rangaswami Ayyangar and T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law are to be added to as Vice-Presidents after obtaining their formal consent.

Secretaries: 1.A. Rangaswami Ayyangar
2.T.Adinarayana Chetti
3.C.RajagopalaChari
4.G. Harisarvottama Rao.

Treasurer: T. V. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Executive Committee: 11 persons were elected, Five of the Committee are to constitute a quorum for transacting business. It is to be clearly understood that no member should disobey anything not sanctioned by the committee. The Satyagraha undertakes to support the families of those sent to jail if their families entirely depend upon them for their maintenance.

At the election of office-bearers, the suggestion to elect Dr.Subrahmania Ayyar was one of the Vice-Presidents was said to have been opposed for fear he might veer over to Mrs.Besant's views.

Nothing is said to have been definitely settled at the Conference . Mr. Gandhi is said to have told them that detailed information about the action to be taken will be supplied from Bombay.

It is said that it was suggested at the conference that any chosed press should, upon the decision of the Committee, print any proscribed book that did not advocate violence and that the members of the committee should circulate it in order that all of them might be liable to punishment if any action were taken. The editors of the Hindu and the Swadesamitran are said to have remarked that they should not be asked to print such books as they have invested one or two lakhs in their presses and that their confiscation would ruin them. They seem to have suggested the names of small presses for printing Proscribed books.

At the instance of Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu is ~~ka~~ stated to have promised to withdraw his appeal in the High Court on the day of hearing.

Mr. Gandhi left for Tanjore on the 23rd evening. He is said to have far selected 17 places in this Presidency to be visited.

It is said that Mr. Gandhi after his interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, has been telling his friends that he expects to be arrested any moment and that, as he cannot survive incarceration he has made all necessary arrangements.

A lecturing tour by some Madras Leaders is contemplated to popularize the movement.

Many prominent leaders of the 'Moderate' party who issued a Manifesto stating that they considered the movement in favour of 'Passive resistance' highly inexpedient and injurious to the best interests of the country' are taking steps to form an association of Moderates Discussions in this connection are being held in Sir P.S.Sivaswami Ayyar's residence with a view to hasten the formation of the association. The 'moderate' leaders desire, also that steps should be taken immediately to put a stop to the inflamatory speeches which are being delivered at meetings on the beach.

Dr. Paranjapaye has formed in Madras the 'National Propaganda Fund Committee'. Its office is located in No.292, Esplanade, Madras, the premises of Ramaswami Sastrulu and Son, Book-sellers, The following are the office bearers :-

President :- The Hon'ble Mr.K.V.Rangaswamy Ayyangar.

Vice Presidents :- 1. Dr. Nanjunda Rao. 2. T.V.Venkatrama Ayyar.

Secretary :- V. Venkateswara Sastrulu.

Members:- S.Kasturiranga Ayyangar
K. Nageswara Rao
A. Rangaswami Ayyangar
P. Narayanamurti
T. Prakasam
Ramjee Kalyanjee
C.S.Govindaraja Mudaliar
S.Muniswami Chetti
B. Perumal Nayudu, and
C. Rajagopalachari.

A sum of Rs.3,000 is said to have been already promised. Money collected will be remitted to Mr. Tilak to help him in his propaganda work in England. The names of subscribers to the fund, so far known, are given below:-

The Hon'ble Mr. K.V.Rangaswami Ayyangar	..	Rs.500
Mr. T. Prakasan	..	Rs.200
Mr. T.V.Venkatarama Ayyar	..	
Mr. T.V. Gopalaswami Mudaliar	..	Rs.100 each.
" Ramjee Kalyanjee		

It is said that Dr. Paranjapaye and M.K.Acharya will shortly go to the Telugu Districts to collect funds.

It is rumoured that Government contemplate issuing orders under the Defence of India Act restricting T.V.Kalyana-sundara Mudali, editor of the Desabhaktan from writing or delivering any speech.

The Indian Patriot ceased publication from the 20th instant.

Public Meetings:-

Under the suspices of the Indian Home Rule League Branch, a meeting was held on the Beach on 16-3-1919. Mr. Ranganadham Nayudu of the League presided. About 2000 persons attended.

Messrs. Subrahmanya Ayyar of the Swadesamitran, Hanumanta Rao of Triplicane, Dandapani Pillai, Bhashyam Ayyangar of Perambur, Adinarayana Chetti, V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subrahmanya Siva spoke on the subject of the present situation and the work before us" They all advocated passive resistance and exhorted the audience to follow the leade of Mr. Gandhi. Mr.Audinarayana Chetti said that by undergoing sufferings they could regain their lost manliness. Dandapani Pillai drew attention to the nationalisation of women in Russia and said that a similar law would be introduced here.

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai observed that jail life was preferable and told the audience that they need not be afraid of going to jail. He assured them that by adopting passive resistance they could not only get the Rowlatt Bills repealed but also attain "Swaraj".

Subrahmania Siva claimed the credit of having organised the beace meetings.

(On 17-3-1919, a meeting was held on the beach under the auspices of the Anti-Rowlatt Committee to protest against the Rowlatt Bills and to popularise the passive resistance movement. Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law occupied the chair. About 7000 people attend. About 150 Muhammadan students were present. the largest number ever notices at a public Meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu moved the following resolutions:-

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras once again earnestly urges on His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India that they should drop the Rowlatt Bills, at least at this stage, in as much as they are unjust, subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole and the state itself is based.

2. That this Public Meeting gratefully welcomes the happy news of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi tomorrow and once again expresses its unqualified adherence to Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement and call on the people to support it.

Mr. Satyamurti seconded the resolutions Mrs.) Sarojini Nayudu made a strong and impressive speech. She asserverated that the contemplated legislation was a insult of insults and tyranny of tyrannies and that if Indian quietly acquiesced in an unjust tyranny they would be forfeiting their right to be called men of honour. Her speech is said to have had a more telling effect on the audience than that of any other speaker. The next day (18-3-1919) another public meeting was held at the same place to welcome Mr. Gandhi. Mr. S.Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar presided. The audience numbered more than 10

Almost all the leaders of the Extremist party and many merchants of Northern India were noticed among the audience.

The Chairman criticised the attitude of those who had issued a manifesto against passive resistance. He said that it was all the more lamentable that the manifesto should have been issued in Madras on the day on which Mr. Gandhi came amongst them.

Mr. Gandhi who was unable to stand up or speak, had his speech read by Mr. Desai of Ahmadabad who came with him. He asked the people not to sign the pledge in haste and impressed upon their minds that, if they signed, it they would have to carry it through at all costs.

Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu said that the secret of success either in war or in politics lay in the follower's obeying their leaders implicitly and blindly. She fervently exhorted all to rally round the flag of Mr. Gandhi.

The other speakers were Messrs. George Joseph, Bar-at-Law, Harisarvottama Rao, V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and Gopalaswami Mudaliar.

The following resolution was passed.

This public meeting of the citizens of Madras desired to offer its hearty and respectful welcome to Mr. Gandhi on his arrival at Madras and trusts that his inspiring presence will be a powerful incentive for the spirit of the pledge of Satyagraha which is the only weapon fit to fight th Rowlatt Bills.

Mr. Gandhi desired that there should be no kind of demonstration during the meeting. Accordingly perfect quiet was maintained and there was no cheering of speakers or crying of shame.

(On the 20-3-19 a meeting was held on the Beach under the auspices of the Anti-Rowlat Bill Executive Committee to explain the satyagraha movement. Mr. C.Vijayaraghavachari of Salem was voted to the Chair. About 3,000 people attended mostly students) Brahmins were noticed in large numbers.

Messrs. S.Kasturiranga Ayyangar, A.Rangaswamy Ayyangar, C. Rajagopalachari, George Joseph, S.S.Bharati and Dr. Avadhani were present.

Mr. Gandhi had his speech read. In explaining satyagraha he went on to say that physical force was nothing when compared to moral force and that moral force could never fail to achieve success. He was confident that the Satyagraha movement would effectively prove to the Government that their authority was finally dependent upon the will of the people. especially when that will was expressed in the terms of satyagraha. He made it clear to all that any one who did not understand the pledge when he first signed it was at perfect liberty to withdraw. He concluded by saying that it was not the number so much as the quality that was wanted.

The following resolutions were moved from the Chair:

"In view of the unanimous opposition of India to the Rowlatt Bills and the fact that not a single Indian non-official member voted with the Government for the passing of the Bill this public meeting appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his consent to the Act or in the alternative to reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure under section 68 of the Government of India Act."

Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu moved the second resolution which ran as follows:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras desire to offer its hearty congratulations ~~and~~ express its warm appreciation of the act of patriotism and self sacrifice of Mr. B.N. Sarma in resigning his membership of the Indian Legislative Council as an act of protest against the enactment of Rowlatt Bills.

Mr. T.V.Gopalaswami Mudaliar, B.A.,B.L., who seconded the resolution took a pride in saying that Madras was the first city to protest against the Bill by forming a committee and also to demonstrate the passive resistance movement.

Mr.Sultan Mohiuddin, Bar-at-Law, Retired Presidency Magistrate, was one of those who supported the resolution.

The thrid resolution was moved by Mr. Satyamurti.

'That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras begs to convey to Mahatma Gandhi the profound and respect ful thanks of this Presidency for the trouble he had very kindly taken in undertaking this long journey at considerable personal sacrifice and thereby strengthening the Satyagraha movement.

At a meeting held on the Beach on 22-3-19 under the auspices of the Anti-Rowlatt Committee with Mr. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai in the Chair, Mr. Somasundara Bharati of Tuticorin spoke of "Passive Resistence". About 2500 people attended.

Mr. Bharathi explained Satyagraha and said that they should teach the Europeans what they could accomplish with passive resistance as their weapon. Referring to the Rowlatt Bills, he remarked that the Bill was disgrace to their civilization and a slur on their loyalty to the King Emperor.

Mr. Chidambaram Pillai made a strong appeal to the audience to take up the pledge. As Mr. Gandhi did not want students to join the movement, he (the speaker) suggested ~~tat~~ that they give up their studies as there was no use in the education given to them and should sign the pledge. He pointed out that they would have no opportunity hereafter of criticising the Government measures and that the Government might have even passe a law permitting the Europeans to ride over their women and children and that they would be liable to punishment if they protested against such a law. Lastly he told the audience that they might rest assured that Mr. Gandhi and others had made proper arrangements for the maintenance of the families of those who went to jail as a result of ~~Satyagrah~~ Satyagraha.

On 23-3-19 a meeting was held on the Beach under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League Brahnch at which Mr. Pal spoke on passive resistance. About 8000 persons attended. Mr. Pal suggested that the movement should be confined to the Rowlatt Acts and other cognate Acts which took away their liberty.

Labour Union. (Perambur Mills).

In the spinning and cording departments of the Mills, some men were dismissed either for irregular attendance or overstayal of leave. It is said that men are being dismissed on some pretext or other in order to reduce the strength in those two departments and also to deprive them of the gratuity fund which they would be entitled to in a year or two. The weavers in the Mills who are mostly members in the labour Union are said to be instigating them to go on strike and to give trouble. The dismissed men who interviewed Mr. Wadia are stated to have been adviced not to strike now on account of the Tramway trouble.

At the instance of Sir Clement Simpson , some of the dismissed men are reported to have been taken back to work.

Mr. M.K.Gandhi visited the Madras Labour Union on the evening of 19-3-19. A special meeting was convened and about 3000 millhands attended. Mr. Wadia was present. Mr. Gandhi addressed the men in English for about 10 minitues and Dandapani Pillai translated his speech. He spoke approvingly of their last strike and said that his ill-health at the time did not permit his going to them. He expressed his sympathy with their cause. He laid stress on the importance of education and said that by the education they could know what rights and duties were. He advised them to give up drinking and gambling to be obedient to their masters and to be truthful to their cause.

Mr. Gandhi is said to have promised to do his best to get them half-wages for the days of their absence from work on account of ill-ness.

Mr. Gandhi was invited to the labour Union Meeting held on 23-3-19 in order that those who were not present at the special meeting on the 19th instant might see him. About 3000 Mill-hands attended. Messrs. Adinarayana Chetti and Desai were present. The Secretary of the Union read a Tamil ode composed in praise of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi remained reminded the men of his advice given the other day. He then dwelt upon the duties of a citizen He said that to discharge those duties they should know something about politics and the Government of their country, also the geography and history of India. He expressed hopes that Messrs. Wadia, Kamath and Kalyanasundara Mudali would arrange a series of lectures to teach them their duties as citizens of the great Empire.

When Mr. Gandhi was about to leave, an open cover containing a typed letter was delivered to him. It is said that the men have requested him to see (1) that the Mills are opened at 7 A.M. (2) that the tiffin time is extended to one hour and (3) that their wages are raised.

Messrs. Kalyanasundara Mudali Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu T.S.Sundarajan, C. Rajagopalachari and ~~Rajagopalachari and~~ Adi Seshachalam Bayudu, editor of the South Indian Mail, Madura came to the meeting after Mr. Gandhi left it. Mr. C.Rajagopala Chari explained to the men the object of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Madras. Also T.S. Seshasundararajan spoke about Mr. Gandhi's work in South Africa and other places.

<u>Union stores.</u>

The following were the weekly sales :-

<u>16-3-19</u>

23 bags of rice at 3 3/8 measures per rupee.

<u>23-3-19</u>

23 bags of rice of 3 sorts at 4½,3¼ and 3 3/8 measures per Re.

Ethirajulu Nayudu an Ayurvedic physician of George Town has opened an Ayurvedic Dispensary in the Madras Labour Union premises for the benefit of the mill-hands and their families. Adults are charged ½ anna and Children ¼ anna for treatment.

Tramway strike. March 1919

The Tramway employees struck work from the morning of the 11th instant. A statement of their demands and the reply of the tramway authorities thereto is enclosed.

The men meet twice daily on the Union premises to confer. The following persons addressed them at one or other of the meetings held at the Union premises:-

(1) Kumaraswami Chetti, President of the Tramway Union, (2) B.P. Wadia, (3) Subramania Ayyar (4) Dandapani Pillai, (5) A.K.K. Rajagopalan, (6) Kalyanasundara Mudali (7) Subrahmanya Siva, (8) Hanumanta Rao of Tirupur (9) Adinarayana Chetti, (10) C.Vijayaraghavachari of Salem (11)V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, (12) G. Harisarvothama Rao,(13) Bhashyam of Rangoon (14) Mandiresa Sarma of Madura (15) S.S.Bharati of Tuticorin and (16) T.V. Gopalaswami Mudaliar.

The strike was approved of by all of them and the determined attitude of the men commended. They all advised the men to refrain from violence, to stand firm and united and to face the struggle boldly. Some suggested that they should make house-to-house collections in order to maintain themselves during the period of strike, while others observed that the Government should interfere and bring a settlement.

The president of the Union has been telling them that arrangements are being made to collect funds for their relief.

Two Wesleyan Missionaries Messrs. Tunbridge and Monahan offered to negotiate with the Tramway authorities in their behalf if they resume work. But the men were stubborn and the two gentlemen could not act further in the matter.

About 250 tramway men met Mr. Gandhi at No.2, Cathedral Road, Mylapore, on the morning of 21-3-19. Messrs. Adinarayana Chetti, C.RajagopalaChari and Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu were present there. Mr. Gandhi addressed them a few words. He said that he had not studied their grievances and that he could not, therefore, say if all their claims were just. He advised them to stand united and to act constitutionall He told them that they should work and earn their livelihood and not depend upon public support during the period of strike.

A public Meeting was held at the Gokhale Hall on 23-3-19 to sympathise with the Tramway strikers. Mrs. Besant Presided. Prominent among the speakers were Mr. Wadia, Salla Guruswamy Chetti, Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangachari, T.V.Kalyana Sundara Mudali, Dr. Nanjunda Rao, V.C.Seshachari. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Corporation of Madras aswell as the local Government to interfere and to bring about the termination of the strike, also to appoint Arbitration Boards.

A donation of Rs.330 was announced from Dr. ~~Subrahman~~ Subrahmanya Ayyar. A total sum of Rs. 723 was announced as subscriptions promised at the close of the meeting.

<u>Strike of the employees of the Madras Corporation Workshop.</u>

The men struck work from the 19th instant as some maistries were suspended for not giving information as to the person who caused damage to a mould the previous evening. The president of the Corporation to whom the men went to make a representation, advised them to resume work and promised to enquire into the matter. But the men did not return to duty.

Mr. Wadia is stated ~~who~~ to have advised them to resume work as Mr. Salla Guruswamy Chetti has promised to see that the suspended men are taken back.

The men have not returned to work yet.

<u>P.S. State of trade.</u>
Nil.
<u>P.S. Financial Situation.</u>
Nil.
<u>P.S. Recruiting.</u>
Nil.

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Extracts from GOs relating to Home Rule Movement & R. Act In the Madras Presidency 1914-1929 - Public reaction to Rowlatt Act of 1919

G.O.No.228-A, dt.29-4-1919 - Public

Sub:- Military feeling and Satyagraha.

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MILITARY ROWDYISM

More Complaints

To The Editor of 'the Hindu'

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Sir -- Last night about 9 o'clock some volunteers -- men in kakhi -- met a jatka on the beach road. This jutka as many other had the 'Satyagrapha' posters pasted on both sides and the sight of this probably made the volunteers furious. After those usual courses and abuses of their they drove the Jutka along with the driver inside the fort. They thought this place quite secure where they could act like brave men as as some animals act like tigers in their own street. The poor jutka wala was given hard blows and the swollen face and bruished body of this man is a sufficient indication of the kicking and biting tendency of these members of the King's army.

The Jutka Wallah says in Bell's road.

Rahim Bux,

Sir, Kindly publish the following account of the incident at the Fort gate near the S.I.R. level crossing leading to the Central station last night at 9.30 P.M. for such necessary action as the authorities concerned deem fit to take.

I got into a jatka No.1316 at Broadway with another passenger a Brahmin to go to Triplicane at 9.25 p.m. last night. As the jutka drove by the Fort gate referred above, a number of volunteers accosted the jutka wallah and asked him who pasted the Satyagraha notices on the top of the bandy. The driver replied he knew not, and the volunteers draged the handy by the briddle of the animal a short distance and then began beating myself and the Brahmin passenger with me and the driver most horribly and mercilessly with hocky sticks and tent pegs.

they had with them already prepared. The driver and the Brahmin were dragged from the bandy and were beaten mercilessly on the road; all the while I was in the bandy receiving severe blows and injuries. With the severe injuries sustained I managed to escape with the horse and the jatka No.1316, to D.I-Police station and filled a complaint there and returned house ~~and the~~ leaving the carrieage and horse at the station and I am anxious to know what has become of the bandywallah and the Brahmin passangers. As the volunteers assaulted and brutally handled us they kept exclaiming "You fast, you want home Rule, you are Swadeshies" the of these in the people's pay. This the true story of the incident.

D. Indar Laul.
Clerk at C. Bahadur Soda factory,
10, Stringers st., G.T., Madras.

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Vijayam Pillai, a milk man, is alleged to have been badly assaulted to-day ~~a~~ by a few men of the Anglo-Indian Battery stationed on the Fort glacis. The case is still under Police Investigation.

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SATYAGRAHA AND MILITARY ZULUM IN MADRAS

To the Editor of THE HINDU.

Sir, I desire to bring the following facts to the notice of the public.

Yesterday evening I and a friend of mine were passing along the ~~xxx~~ road encircling the Fort Maidan on our way to the beach meeting: when we reached the Fort Glacis, the road between the Coovum river and the maidan we saw a large number of soldiers (volunteers?) standing in a row at the end of the maidan, near the palisade, and a number of young ~~xy~~ boys, of about 10 years each, throwing stones merrily at the passers by. I at once caught hold of a boy and reprimanded him. But he defied me and I turned to the soldiers and requested them to advice the boys to desist from their work they laughed and asked me to mind my business. I protested

that it was at their instigation that the mischief was done. At this two of the soldiers used rude langaage, and threatened to beat me if I interfered in the matter.

The tragic par-t of the affair, however, was yet to come. One of a Bhajana party which was passing by -- an aged man-was hit on the head by a big stone, and was bleeding. Some men of the party ran up and caught hold of one of the boys, and seeing a constable coming, gave the boy uptohim. I im-mediately ran up and informed the constable of what took place, when suddenly a number of soldiers crosing the palaside rushed into the crowd, and severely beat all people they could lay hands on. The constable himself was well-beaten.,.and the boy was rescued from his hands. I saw a soldier ruffian throwing down and trampling under his feet an innocent way farer. May fled quite natural with an emasculated set of people and the jew that attempted to resist got severe blows. I saw one of these bleeding in his forearm. The constable rescued himself from the soldiers and came out thanking his stars that he has saved his life. He informed me that he would report the matter to the nearest police station. In the mean time, the people walking to the beace was scared away by blows and stones causing injuries to many. I waited for some minutes to see if some police officer turned up and not finding any, resumed my walk to the beach and had myself a stone hit on my leg which however left no injury. I don't know how long afterwards the soldiers continued the game, but I was subsequently informed that Mr. Parankusam Naidu was on the scene a few minutes after I left, and was making en-quiries.

The constable mentioned is No.728. These are the facts as I saw them, and I don't desire to draw any moral. The cry went out to the Almighty from many and afflicted heart for better days.

K.Krishnaswami, B.A.,(Hons)
Karuna Kanara press buildings,G.T.,Madras,April.7.

(We hope the Commissioner of Police would inquire into this matter -- Ed.H.)

We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent regarding the only breach of peace that seems to have occurred yesterday. This was due to the atrocious behaviour of certain soldiers quartered on the glacis who seem to have assaulted passers-by indiscriminately. This force, whatever may have been its usefulness during the war, a point on which we have our doubts, has now no reason for existence and, as yesterday's experience showed, is fast developing into a serious menace to the public peace of the city. In yesterday's fracas, several innocent men received very serious injuries. Mr. V.Doraipan of Engineering College, one of the victims, called at our office to day and from the nature of his injuries we have no hesitation in considering that these scum of the Eurosian community masquerading as soldiers are a menace to the lives of the law-abiding citizens of Madras. We hope the Commissioner of police and the military authorities will take active steps to punish the offenders. It will be for the Madras Government also to consider how far the presence of these actively provocative rowdies, is desirable in our midst.

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The following is the report submitted by the Commissioner of Police to the Government of Madras.

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On the evening of the 6th instant while people were passing along the road bordering the Fort glacis to go to the Satyagraha meetings on the Beach, about a dozen Pariah boys employed in A.I.F. Battery threw stones at them. They were doubtless instigated by men of the battery. An old man named Manicka Mudali was hit on the head by a stone believed to have been thrown by a Pariah boy named Sameul who was caught hold of by people in the crowd and was being beaten when men of the A.I.F. Battery rescued him. A scuffle ensued in which some of the men of the Battery used their fists and at least one a whip and some others seem to have thrown stones.

The crowd then cleared off. No one appears to have received anyting more than quite simple injuries. The old man who was hit on the head was taken to hospital by one of the men of the Battery.

Later on in the evening two more incidents are reported to have occurred:

One Doraiappa Ayyar, a student of the Engineering College, states that he was assaulted at about 8-30 P.M. by some men of S.F. Battery when passing along the road near the St. George gate. He is not able to identify any of his assailants. His worst injury appears to have been one 1¼" long and skin deep on the head. He also complained of bruises from blows of the fist and of a whip.

Indra Lal, a clerk in a Soda Water Factory in Stringer's street, George Town, states that while he was passing in a Jutka in company with a Brahmin whom he does not know at about 9.30 p.m. a party of men dressed in khaki attacked them near St. George's gate. He is not able to identify his assailants. The jutka driver and the Brahmin fell down and the pony went on with Indra Lal in the jutka. The jutka driver and the Brahmin have not been found for examination yet. Indra Lal received some bruises.

No corroboration of the statement in the same issue of "The Hindu" under the heading "Military Rowdysm" that Bhajana parties were attacked on the North Beach Road near the Indian Bank and at the South Sea Gate of the Fort has been obtained on enquiry.

Madras,
12 - 4 - '19 (Sd.) COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

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Extracts from the Madras Mail, dated 26th December 18.

Rowdysm in Chintadripet:-

There was a serious disturbance on X-Mas day at Chintadripet. Some men belonging to the Madras Artillery got drunk and

and indulged in a free fight in which lathis, brickbats and tiles were used. A few police Constables who happened to be near the locality attempted to stop the disturbance; but the men turned upon them and inflicted serious injuries on the constables, some of whom were taken to the General Hospital and attended to. Rao Bahadur S. Bavanandam Pillai, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range proceeded to the spot and with commendable promptitude called out the military from the Fort St. George thrown the Staff Captain. Before the arrival of the Military escort he had the rioters arrested by the Divisional Police who quelled the disturbance. The Military took charge of one of these rowdy men and escorted him to the Fort to be dealt with by Court-Martial; other men about ten in number who have been demobilised a couple of days previously, were locked up by the Police with a view to their being charged before a Magistrate. Two pickets of soldiers were placed over the disturbed area to preserve order during the night.

Extracts from Madras Mail, 4th January 1919.

Rowdy Anglo-Indians.

Six Anglo-Indians were put up yesterday before the Honorary Bench Magistrate on charge of being drunk and disorderly. Five of them bore the name of Hendrikus and the other was anthony. It was alleged against them that on Xmas day they created a serious disturbance at Cox Paracherry at Chintadripet. They were also drunk at the time and Rao Bahadur S. Bavanandam Pillai, Deputy Commissioner has quelled the disturbance with the aid of the additional Police. There was also a seventh accused in the case but this man being in the Anglo-Indian force was handed over to the military authorities All the six accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.10 each The Police withdrew the charges of using criminal force against the accused.

Extracts from G.O.s relating to Home rule and Rowlatt Act (1916-1920) in the Madras Presidency:— Reaction (conviction) (1921)

Abstract No

Arrest and Conviction — Madras Presidency — Details.

~~108~~

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M.G.K

1. Ref. G.O. No. 97 Public Ordinary dated 22-2-1921.

In reply to the Government of India's telegram asking for the number of prosecutions, convicting and Acquittals were made in the Presidency during 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 under defence of India Act sections 124-A and 155-A I.P.C. and Section 108 Cr.P.C. the following is the Statement of figures sent by the Government of Madras.

Defence of India Act.

	Year	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals
1.	1916	18	11	7
2.	1917	24	23	6
3.	1918	45	33	18
4.	1919	273	206	63
5.	1920	27	29	7

Under I.P.C.

1.	1918	2	-	-
2.	1919	-	-	1

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1914 to 1920

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Role of the Press. 1913)

(Objectionable articles - "Indian Patriot" - Editor - Ask to see Governor)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.2047(Confidential)dated 10-10-1913, Judicial Dept.

Sri C.Karunakara Menon editor of "Indian Patriot" was asked to see His Excellency the Governor of Madras in connection with the tone and temper displayed in some of the articles which had appeared in the Indian patriot and for some time past had ~~attached~~ ~~attacked~~ attracted the attention of the Government some of the articles were of violent nature in their tone and subject matter and the Advocate general declared that all of them were fit to be prosecuted under press law. The interview was arranged to warn the editor in person before action was taken.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1920) Role of the Press (1914)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Control of the Press. - Recording papers regarding further--

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 2748(Con)dated 7-12-1914, Judicial Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 2748, JUDICIAL,
DATED 7th DECEMBER 1914.

(Subject:- Further control of the Press).

Telegram-- From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
To--the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated-the 16th October 1914.
No. 1928-

"Since outbreak of war attention of the Government of India drawn to tone of certain papers noticeably Al Hilal, Comrade Hamdard and latterly Zamindar on the subject of relations of allies with hostile powers and Turkey.

Application of Press Act and military news ~~England should after war evacuate E~~ordinance to such cases always doubtful as usual declarations of loyalty are generally interspersed and the procedure of the act is lengthy and liable to challenge. Reports of bad effect of such writings numerous. Pioneer has also contained several objectionable articles, though from different point of view. Government of India request very early expression of opinion of Governor in Council whether more expeditions means of check required. One method suggested Governor in Council is to take power in respect of such papers only, whose writings are deemed to be prejudicial to safety of interests of tranquility of State or interests of its allies, for Governor-General to direct that all matters published should be subject to prior approval of the Censor. Penalty for printing uncensored matter to be forfeiture of the press and possibly punishment of the keeper of the press. Jurisdiction of the courts to be barred and law to be in force during course of war only. Further powers to be conferred on District Magistrates to suspend issue of a paper, pending orders of Government if objectionable matter printed likely to cause disturbance of public tranquility. Pre-censorship (group of figures not understood) necessitates appointment

of special censor staff to deal with offneding newspaper neglecting prior warning. Government of India glad of opinion on need and value of above remedy (and of) suggestions any alternatiive. Matter urgent since Turkish complications may encourage Pan-Islamic writings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and I have discussed this and we think the Government of India should be told that we welcome action on the lines proposed as although the general tone of the press here has been excellent, one ork two papers have offended. We would strongly recommend however, that powers of control be vested in the local Governments owing to delay caused by referehce to the Government of India. Further we think that the inclusion of provisions for punishment of the keeper of a press in addition to forfeiture of the press would make it difficult to exclude jurisdiction of the courts, and we should prefer to take executive action on lines of our Regulation II of 1819. Finally we think the prohibited matter should include anything connected with the war likely to alarm or discourage the subjects of His Majesty. I thhink some such phrase is used in one of the King's Proclamma-tions.

H.A.Stuart. 18-10-14.

On the merits I think it is desirable to strengthen the hands of the Government especially in view of the war with Turkey. I presume that the intention of the Government of India and my Collegues is that the censorship proposed should beby way of penalty for disregard of warning and not an unconditional muzzle. I would however, tell the Government of India that the matter declared to be prohibited should include mixx mischievous utterances like those of the Pioneer questioning the loyalty of the Indians and that any action which would not include such writings would be misinterpreted . It has always been a sore pointx with Indian journalists that no adequate notice is taken of the offences of Anglo-Indian journals. I approve of the reply sent to India on the 19th ultimo so far as it goes, but I would add the rider mentioned above.

P.S.Sivaswami Ayyar 1-11-14.

2. I am in full agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar in his desire that the proposed legislation shall be wide enough to meet the case of the Pioneer whose sour-tempered articles and I have no doubt that that Government will agree to frame the provisions of the new law so as to cover them. Personally I am inclined to think that such articles could be held to be "prejudicial to the tranquility of the State", but I am willing that we should put the point definitely to the Government of India.

3. I think it desirable to state now the views put forward by His Excellency in his letter to me. In the first place he lays lays stress on the fact that the Government of India ask us whether a more expeditious means of check is required, and he asks whether it is not a fact that no suggestion that present methods are inadequate has hitherto reached us from any source, the presumption therefore, being that so far there is no case in Madras for what the Government of India propose.

My answer to this is that we have had before as a number of cases in which we felt our impotence to check mischievous writings, and the papers I have asked for and the Pioneer articles referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, will support this contention. We have not had any suggestions for an amendemtn of

P.S.S.(ivaswami Ayyar). the Press law, but our officers do not usually make such suggestions, for they know that the Government themselves exercise a supervision over the press; but both the Criminal Investigation Department and the Translators have brought to notice mischievous articles which we found were not covered by the existing law. I remain unshaken in my belief that the amendment of the law is required and that the statement in our answer to the Government of India is a correct representation of the position here.

4. Then His Excellency says that on broad political grounds there is advantage in avoiding further restraint upon the press, for it will probably be misunderstood here and perhaps also at home while it will certainly be misrepresented in countries where

opinion is unfriendly to us, and in some measure stultifies our repeatedly published confidence in the loyalty of India.

I agree that it is desirable to avoid as much as possible all specifial Press laws, but special circumstances, often require special measures and even "Clemency canning' had to pass a very rigorous Press Act in 1857. War has now broken out with Turkey, and we know that a not inconsiderably body of Muhammadans in India sympathise with Turkey, including many of our own Mapillas. A very small match might set light to this inflammable material, and we want to prevent this not to punish the evil doers after the mischief has been done. The proposed law will not secure this in every case, but the desire to avoid being brought under the censor will inspire caution in many editors, and I imagine that papers like the Comrade will be put under the censor at once,. It is clear from the various warnings we have had from the G Government of India that a determined attempt is being made to arouse the religious fervour of the Mussalmans in favour of the Sultan, the holder of the imamat, and the outbreak of war at the time of the Bakr-Id indicates that the war is to be of the nature of a Jehad. If that is so the situation in India, including parts of the Madras Presidency, may become very serious and the need for greater control of the press, which, in my opinion, exists already, will become much more urgent.

5. In His Excellency's opinion what is now proposed is a purely negative policy of repression, in itself a confession of weakness and unlikely to achieve permanent results. I beg to point out that the measure is of a temporary character designed to meet a temporary emergency, like Lord Canning's Act, and like the many Acts which have been passed or applied at Home since war broke out.

6. The remedy, His Excellency thinks, if it is to be effectual should be directed to the sources of the evil. He divides the newspapers into two classes -- (1) those inspired permanently by hostility, and (2) those which err from a crude understanding of the English language and clumsy methods of expression and those

whose transgressions are due to poverty of knowledge and information His Excellency says those in class(1) can be controlled with our present powers but here I must respectfully differ and I appeal to the evidence we have had of our impotence. This is really the gravemen of the whole matter. It is because our present powers are inadequate that I want greater powers.

Then as to class (2) I would point out that the chief offenders are vernacular papers, so "crude understanding of the English language and clumsy methods of expression" are not the true explanation of the transmission. Nor can that explanation be advanced in favour of the Pioneer or the xxxx Comrade: though the editor of the latter is an Indian he is a brilliant English scholar and writes better than many Englishmen. Both these papers have a circulation in this Presidency which though not large is not negligible and their article are often quoted in our newspapers.

I think what His Excellency means is that the editors misunderstand what appears in the English papers and reproduce distorted accounts of such things.
P.S.S(ivasami Ayyar)

7. I should add a third class to those mentioned by His Ma Excellency - the newspapers which trade on sensationalism and care nothing for the political effect of their writings so long as the papers' sales keep up or increase. I regard the Indraiya Samacharma as a paper of this class.

8. I readily admit that there is much genuine ignorance and I am in agreement with the Governor in his desire to find " some means of enlightenment which will be gratefully accepted by the newspapers and not be resented as showing distrust and further which will not invite political denunciation or misinterpretation." With this object in view His Excellency suggest the appointment of a Press Advisor - a Director of Press Intelligence with a Bureau of Information for the Press.

I am quite willing to try a similar office in Madras at this juncture and I would create it at the same time as the coming into force of the new law. I do not regard it as a substitute for that law, because it would not meet the case of the deliberate offender who would certainly not seek the advice of any official before publishing mischievous and dangerous matter. The Commissioner

might, however, be of use to those who err though ignorance and the creation of the appointment would show that we are anxious to help as well as to repress and in this way mitigate the effect of a purely restrictive measure. The Commissioner would also be the censor under the new law.

9. There is one point, however, in this connection which requires notice. Of the 126 Madras papers classified as dealing with politics only 38 are published in the City of Madras. To the others the Press Commissioner would not be so useful as it would take time to consult him; but as a distributor of news be would be of some use, and all but the daily papers of the mufassal could usually obtain advice and replies to requests for information in time for the next issue.

10. I find that a good many papers are published in Native States and in Pondicherry. I presume measures will be taken to secure a control by the Darbars similar to that to be exercised in British India.

10. To sum up: I would now telegraph to the Government of India urging the importance of framing the new law so as to cover the objectionable Pioneer articles; saying that we propose to appoint here a Director of Press Intelligence with a Bureau of Information and to announce this simultaneously with the publication of the new law, adding that we think this will have a good political effect; and thirdly recommending that measures be taken in Native States as suggested above.

H.A.S.(tuart) 1-11-14.

I also agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivasami Ayyar that the proposed legislation should cover such objectionable writings as those which have lately appeared in the Pioneer or those which appeared in the Madras Times when Mr. George Romilly was editor, and I have little doubt that the Government of India is of the same view as its telegram No. 1928 specially mentions the objectionable articles in the Pionerr. I am , therefore, quite prepared to agree to a further telegram being sent to the Government.

2. I have also no objection to the further substantive proposal to create a Press Bureau for the supply to applicants of reliable information and to confer on our local censor the duties of a Director of Press Intelligence, It being made quite clear that this step is in addition to and not in substitution for the Government of India's proposed legislation. I agree to the Government of India being so informed.

3. I agree generally with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note of this date. I recall a number of instances of dangerous and objectionable passages which have appeared in vernacular papers during the last two or three months. Most have been in Muhammadan papers and have been inspired by covert ill-will due to knowledge of Turkey's anti-British sympathies, It would have been difficult to deal with these passages under the existing law, yet they were eminently calculated to excite feeling unfriendly to the Government of India. Some of them I remarked on in the reports and only in the last report I saw the Chief Secretary commented on some of them.

A.G.C.(ardew) 1-11-14.

I expressed myself as in favour of an interim telegram as I wanted to meet His Excellency's wishes as far as possible. Seeing however that we are all of a different mind from His Excellency, I do not think it necessary to send any such message. I have not had the advantage of seeing His Excellency's letter which has been marked "personal" to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. But my Honourable Colleague has referred to the substance of the communication in his note so fully that it may be taken that we are in possession of His Excellency's views on the subject. In a time of peace I should certainly adopt the policy advocated by His Excellency. But this is an exceptional period and an emergency Ordinance of a temporary character is justifiable if the necessity exists. The disaffected papers in our province are fortunately few and far between. But that there are a few and far between. But that there are a few cannot be doubted.

The Kistnapatrika is one such. I know something of its past conduct. Its editor is, I beleive, well-acquainted with English and cannot plead ignorance of langauge in extentuation. He has often received warnings. The difficult of reaching him by the ordinary law is that articles of a mischievous character are so cleverly interlarded with expressions of loyalty that it would be a very difficult and uncertain game to endeavour to catch them. Action in the ordinary way under the Penal Code or the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot reach them. Articles of this kind cannot be brought under section 124A or 153A of the Indian Penal Code or section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.The disturbance of the public tranquility referred to in section 107(3) does not in view of its history or collocation contemplate press offences like those under consideration. The procedure before the ordinary courts required under this section would also have undesirable effects in the way of a prolonged excitement of public interest. Section 4(1) of the Press Act 1910, cannot cover utterances calculated to cause public alarm or disquiet.

Except Germany, Austria and Turkey, I don't know what the unfriendly countries are who will criticise our action. Confidence in the loyalty of India does not negative the existence of stray mischief-mongers or the possibility of the creation of a scare (at the least) by working on the gullibility of the masses or of the creation of unrest by appeals to religious fanaticism.

I don't object to the creation of a Director of Press Intelligence. But I don't like the term "Press Advisor". It hastoo much of a paternal ring and will be ridiculed, if not resented as "flatuous flap doodle".

I should like if possible to penalize acts like those of the Eurasian Volunteer who spread a flase alarm of the repetition of the Emaden's raid and led thousands of people to quit the city. But I am not ready with any definite suggestion of amendment which will not lead to any undesirable results.

I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note generally.

P.S.S(ivaswami Ayyar) 2-11-14.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Demi-Official - from His Excellency the Governor.

To--the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,

Dated -- the 28th October 1914.

"The long telegram from India and the reply sent in the n name of the Government by your and Cardew on the subject of further regulation of the Press arrived here on the 26th. and there does not seem to be great urgency I have asked that the file shall be again circulated mainly on grounds of procedure. I quite understand that it may have been difficult to know what to do on the 18th as we were all to be separated during last week; but for the reasons which I have noted on the file it seems to me desirable to circulate the paper again.

"Incidentally this gives a further opportunity for ~~consideri~~ considering the merits of India's proposal: upon which as you will see I have not yet noted, except to suggest that the direct question put to us is whether for the Madras Presidency any change is required; and I would lay emphasis on the word 'required'. I recollect the cases which you probably had in mind in noting, but is it not on the other hand the fact that no suggestion that present methods are inadeuqate has hitherto reached us from any source; the fair presumption therefore being that so far there is no case in Madras for what India now proposes. We are doing well without it: and in the first weeks of the war it has indeed found necessary to moderate the zeal of those who wished to restrain the Press.

Obviously on broad political grounds there is advantage in avoiding further restrain upon the Press at the present time:

for it will probably be misunderstood here and perhaps also by people at home: it will certainly be misrepresented in countries wh where opinion is unfriendly to us: and in some measure it stultifies all our repeatedly published confidence in the loyalty of India; In this Presidency I understand that the circulation of the Zamindar, the Comrade the Al-Hilal and such papers is insignificant and on these and other grounds it is probably wise to treat Madras differently in this respect from some other parts of India. This lends force to your contention that whatever be the rules, their administration here should be left to the local Government.

"Under these circumstances, especially bearing in mind that we have never yet thought of asking for such powers, our reasons for informing India that their proposal is what we require here do not seem to me to have any strong foundation. I am in no sense averse to keeping in such closer touch with the Press as would give us more intimate knowledge of its doings and so a control which would in the end be closer and more powerful.

What is now proposed however is in essence mere regulation a purely negative policy of repression; in itself a confession of weakness and so far as I can see unlikely to achieve permanent results. India invites the suggestion of other alternatives, and I should like to consider whether there are any which might be more satisfactory, and should at least be tried. The remedy if it is to be effectual should if possible be directed to the sources of the evil. So far as I can see the newspapers which may offend in this Presidency may be roughly divided into two classes. First there are the papers which are held to be inspired permanently by hostility in some form or other. Of these there are extremely few, one or two; they are known and watched, and can be controlled with our present powers. Within these limits and with due cause I would deal rigorously with such offenders. The transgressions of the remaining class of offenders proceed for the most part from two causes. First crude understanding of the English language and clumsy methods of expression; and

secondly, in the case of both European and Indian newspaper. poverty of knowledge and information. This is especially and not suprisingly evident just now in regard to such subjects as European foreign policy, international relations military and naval history, strategy, and tactics. Neither the brains nor the book-shelves of those who have to write for their daily bread upon these subjects here are in any degree adequately equipped for such purposes. To ascribe to purposes of sedition in India or of hostility to British interests outside India what is in fact due to igrnorance imperfect education and incompetence seems to me a first-class political blunder. The true remedy is to devise so some means of enlightenment, which while, bringing these papers into line with the facts and raising their standard of attainment will be gratefully accepted by them, and not be resented as showing distrust, and further which will thus not invite political denunciation or misinterpretation.

In short what I should like to see suggested and tried by the Madras Government now when we can select a first class man for the purpose, is the appointment of a press Advisor, with any necessary assistance, as Superintendent of a Bureau of Information for the Press of the Presidency, to advise the Press to interview the Editors and leader-writers; thus avoiding any further powers of regulation but using the present powers against inveterate or persistent offenders and so initiating a constructive policy of advice and guidance which might be accepted as a compliment by the press and would if properly pursuded give us an intimate and close knowledge of the doings of the Press which would be the best possible guide for any necessary future action.

Could you not with your knowledge of the subject devise the requisite machinery for this experiment to be tried by us here-probably under as favourable conditions as are at present possible anywhere in India? Undoubtedly such an experiment even if tried in Madras alone, would be welcomed everywhere at the present juncture as a wise and politic step. The only objection which might reasonably have weight against it cannot be urged as I am sure you will agree namely, that it would not be safe to try in the present condition of public opinion in the Presidency".

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~H~~ Home Rule movement (1914-20)
Role of the Press (1915)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording papers relating to the appointment of specifal officers at important newspaper centres in order to give advice to the press to refrain from publishing objectionable matter.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 16 (Con) dated 5-1-1915, Judicial Department.

Memorandum No. 4557/A-4, Judicial dated 21st December 1914.

From time to time since the beginning of the present war, the attention of Government has been drawn to articles of items of news appearing in the Madras papers, the publication of which was in itself undesirable or which have been published in an undesirable manner; and in some cases it has been found necessary to warn the editors of individual newspapers, against indiscretions of this kind. Apart from any matter the publication of which would constitute an offence under the Indian Press Act, 1910, or the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914 it is undesirable that anything should be published which is likely to mislead the public as to facts or to create unwarrantable alarm; and though the Government are aware that they can generally rely on the good taste and discretion of editors, some difficulty may arise in discriminating between what may rightly, and what should not, appear in the columns of a paper, especially in the case of information which the editor gathers for himself form the English papers or otherwise (as distinct from the news conveyed in Reuter's telegrams) and in the case of ~~(information which the editor gathers for himself from the news conveyed in Reuter's)~~ articles and comments on the position generally communicated by correspondents. The Government have no wish to force advice on the editors but they have reason to believe that occasions may arise when some help from their officers towards such discrimination may be appreciated and they

have appointed Mr. R.A.Graham, now on special duty in the Secretariat, to give such aid as may be desired and have accordingly informed the editors of the newspapers in Madras. As regards papers published in the mufassal, the Government consider that the appointment of a special officer is not needed, since there are not many papers in any one district and the District Magistrates will be requested to give advice, if required in this direction, District Magistrates should inform the editors of papers published in their districts accordingly. In cases regarding which a District Magistrate is in any doubt referen can be made to Mr. Graham. In military matters, where practicable the expert advice of the local Military authorities should be sought.

A Butterworth,
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1920) Role of the Press (1915)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDNECY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Muhammadan newspapers.

Recording correspondence regarding the tone of the ----

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 739(Con)dated 8-4-1915, Judicial Dept.

Submitting opinion regarding the general tone of the Tamil papers owned by Muhammadans.

No. 180.

Station --- Madras, Dated the 30th March 1915.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V.Raghava Acharlu Avl.,

(Designation) Tamil Translator to Government,.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Judicial Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 1610-W-1 Judicial, dated the 22nd Instant, I have the honour to state that there are now five Tamil papers owned by Muhammadans in this Presidency, viz. (1) the Liva-ul-Islam, (2) the Siaphul-Islam, (3) the Muslim Mitran, (4) the Muslim Dutan, and (5) the Islamia Prasanga Nesan. Of these , the first four have often published extracts from other papers containing information unfavourable to the British and their Allies. But their general tone as gathered from their leaders and notes, is in sympathy with the British and neutralises the bad impression created by such extracts. The fifth paper, the Islamia Prasanga Nesan, has invariably been copying its matter from one or other of the Muhammadan papers mentioned above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant.

(Sd). V.Raghavacharlu.

Tamil Translator to Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914- Role of the Press (1917)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Mr. Williams of C.I.D. recommended that a prosecution under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 and the Indian Press Act I of 1910 should be instituted against Mr. Karunakara Menon the editor of "Indian Patriot" for the publication of the book "Prince and Press" and solicited the order of the Government for the same. The Government for the reasons of their own did not like to take such a drastic step which would throw its editor Mr. Karunakara Menon a moderate and Anti-Besant politician into the hands of Mrs. Besant. Hence they did not accept the suggestion of Mr. Williams. They following extract contains the details of the view of the Government in this matter.

REFERECE:-G.O.No. 140(Con)dated 7-2-1917, Public Department.

This sort of recommendation from the C.I.D. makes one absolutely despair of the Police. "The Indian Patriot" is one of the few remaining moderate papers in Madras. M.Karunakara menon whatever his defects is one of the still fewer people who has steadily resisted Mrs. Besant's influence and no doubt ~~thax~~ he has suffered in pocket by doing so. He is I believe, likely to sell his paper to the non-Brahman league, if that body can raise the money. Yet the C.I.D. actually recommends that the Government should prosecute this man, and throw him into the arms of the Besant party who will of course be delighted to welcome the current and penitent sinner. I hope that an attempt will be made by personal, and friendly expostulation and explanation, to put some glimmering of comprehension of the political position into Mr. Williams. ~~If~~ It is most unsafe that the delicat task of dealing with the Press should be in the hands of a man who appears to be absolutely blind to the realities of the day.

There has no doubt been a technical breach of the law. I would ask Mr. Karunakara Menon to come and see the ~~Chaute~~ Ch. Secry. and explain the case to him.

But before doing so would not it will be to consider whether it is really necessary to have Rs. 1000 security from this journal? I should have thought that Rs. 500 would be ample and if it had not been for the recent mischievous decision of the High Court. I would have waived any security.

(Sd) . . . .

20--1--1917.

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EXTRAVS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H R & Rawlatt Act/1914

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O. Role of the Press-1917

("Hitakarini" - Editor warned)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.500 (Ordinary) dated 26-4-1917 Public Dept.

The Government of Madras warned the Editor of "Hintakarini" for an objectionable article ~~prohi~~ published in his newspaper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1920) Relating the Press (1917)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Directing in modification of previous orders, the discontinuance of the lists of newspapers attached to the C.I.D. and requesting the Deputy Inspector-Gneral of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department to report to Government promptly from time to time all alterations in, and additions to the annual list on receipt of information by him regarding such changes; and communicating certain instructions in regard to the preparation of the -----

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 769,(Conf)dated 12-6-1917, Public Dept.

Order-No. 769,Public, Dated 12th June 1917.

In modiication of previous orders on the subject, the Government direct that the list of newspapers and periodicals appended to the Criminal Investigation Department weekly reports to be discontinued in future. This direction does not affect the list appended to the annual report on newspapers and periodicals prepared by the Criminal Investigation Department, which should be submitted to Government as hitherto.

2. With a view to the maintenance in the Secretariat of an up-to-date list of newspapers and periodicals, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, is requested to report to Government promptly from time to time all alterations in and additions to the annual list on receipt by him of information in that regard from the District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

3. The following instructions should be kept in view in the preparation of the weekly reports on newspapers:-

(a) On any one topic if a number of papers adopt the same or practically the same attitude, it should be sufficient to quote the most important article in full, and to notice very briefly other articles expressing the same view.

(b) Articles which are of interest to one or two local officers only, might be communicated to those officers, and omitted from the weekly report.

(c) Articles dealing with incidents or questions arising in other provinces need not as a rule, be noticed unless they are themselves important or objectionable.

(Ture Extract)

L.Davidson,

Acting Chief Secretary.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R. & Rowlatt Act.1914-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Role of the Press - 1917

Abstract of the G.O.

(Mrs.Annie Besant - Security deposit - Return of.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.857 (Ordinary) dated 27-6-1917,Public Department.

The Government of Madras returned the security deposit of Rs.5,000 to Mrs. Annie Besant on her ceasing connection with the Vasanta Press, Adyar.

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1914 to 1920.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press, 1917)

Abstract of the G.O.

("Indian Review" - Editor - Warned).

REFERENCE: G.O.NO.1102 (Confidential) dated 1-9-1917:Public Dept.

The Government issued a warning to Sri G. Natesan , Ex Editor of "Indian Review" on 6-8-1917 for two objectionable articles appeared in the June number of the Indian Review 1917.

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~~1914 to 1920~~.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press - 1917)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("The New India Printing Works - Mr. Telang - Security - Amount deposited.)

REFERENCE: G.O. No.1101 (Confidential) dated 1-9-1917:Public Dept.

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Having forfeited the security deposit of Rs.2,000 the order of the Government dated 11th August 1917, Mr. Telang once again furnished a deposit of Rs.10,000 in case as security, in respect of "The New India Printing Works", Madras on 20th August 1917 to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R.M. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Role of the Press - 1917

Abstract of the G.O.

("Vartakamitran" - Objectionable articles - Warned)

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 1276 (Ordinary) dated 26-10-1917:Public Dept.

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The District Magistrate of Tanjore warned the editor of the Vartaka mitran that security would be demanded from him if he continued to publish certain articles which proved to be objectionable.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO N-R. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Role of the Press-1918

Abstract of the G.O.

("Desabhaktan" - Security demanded -)

Reference: G.O.No.90 (Ordinary) dated 23-1-1918:Public Department.

The Editor of the "Desabhaktan" Sri T.V.Kalyanasundara Mudaliar was asked to deposit a security of Rs.1,000 for the increasing seditious tone in the articles of his paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R. & Rowlatt Act 1919-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O. Role of the Press – 1918

("Desabhaktan" - Editor - Warned by the District Magistrate

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REFERENCE: G.O.No.2~~3~~13 (Ordinary) dated 6-3-1918,Public Department

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The Editor of the "Desabhaktan" Sri T.V.Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar had been warned by the District Magistrate for ~~pub~~ objectionable passages occurred in his paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H · R · & Rowlatt Act 1914-2

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press 1918

Abstract of the G.O.

("Naradan" - Security demanded - Editors warned - "Prapanc mitran" - Editor warned).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.297 (Ordinary) dated 19-3-1918 (Public Departme

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Security of Rs.500 was demanded from the Printer of the Paper "Naradan". Warning was administered to the editors of "Prapanchamitran" and "Naradan" for the objectionable tone of articles appearing in that papers.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1918) Role of the Press (1918)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording papers relating to certain objectionable articles published in the Prapancha mitran of the 19th February 1918.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 269(Ordi) dated 22-3-1918, Public Dept.

(x) Adverting to the observations made by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar in opposing the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M.Ramachandra Rao suggesting that District Collectors should be asked to consult Local Boards in administrative matters, the Prapanchamitran of Madras of the 19th February 1918 says:-

An evil Counsellor.

He is called a "Counsellor" who offers appropriate advice to the Government so as to make them act according to the opinion of the subjects and who sees that the administration is conducted properly. But counsellors there are many in the world who either owing to the heat of the brain or arrogance or ignorance, offer evil advice to the Government and give room for the commission of many mistakes. Similarly there seems to be an evil Counsellor to the Government of Madras. The expression "evil counsellor means one who acts contrary to the opinion of the people. We will at once say who this is. He is none else than Diwan Bahadur P.Rajagopala Achariyar, Member of Council. He receives Rs. 5000/- per mensem from the money of the poor Indians. But he has no interest in the welfare of the people. He does not pay any attention to the opinion of the educated Indians. Let him understand that the sin of treachery to the country will for fourteen generations hover round the head of those who have a hand in bringing about the suffering of helpless Indians. We are not sorry that he opposed this resolution. It is in the very nature of the bureaucrats to do so. But he made a mischievous statement. He said: "I have wounded the feelings of my countrymen on some occasions before this by giving expression to my views. I may have occasion to do so several times again in the next few years......... What I did was only to make the other members of the Executive Council accept my views and I did not yield to their opinion." So it follows that the Madras

Government were favourable to us and that he spoiled it. Excellent xxxx a very good Counsellor indeed. He has not a better knowledge of administrative matters and worldly affairs than Mr. Gokhale. If he had been elected to this post by the people he could not have talked like this. We have to wring our hands in despair seeing that the people have not the right to remove him from the appointment immediately. But there is one consolation. After India obtains home-rule, his portrait is sure to be hung up in the picture gallery set apart for those of the traitors to the Country.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O.S RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press - 1918)

Abstract of the G.O.

(Indian Press Act 1910 -Information furnished to the Government of Madras by the District Magistrate and Commissioner of Police - Madras.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.346 (Confidential) dated 22-4-1918, Public Department.

Relating to the working of the Indian Press Act 1910 in Madras Presidency during the year 1917, following was the information furnished to the Government of Madras by the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police Madras.

In Madras there were two prosecutions under the Press and Registration Act XXV of 1867 during the year. There were eighteen cases in which security was demanded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate security was furnished by eight persons. In ten cases demand of security operated to prevent the opening of a press or publication of a paper or occasioned their closure. Formal warnings were conveyed to five persons connected with newspapers and presses. In the mofussil practically there was no case of prosecution under the Indian Press Act. Only in a very few cases security was demanded or warnings were issued.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Ro of the Press. 1918)

Abstract of the G.O.

("Everyman's Review" - Editor warned by the Government of Madras).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.375 (Confidential) dated 4-5-1918:Public Dept.

The Editor of "Everyman's Review" was warned by the Government of Madras for an objectionable article appeared in his paper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATION TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt A (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press. 1918)

Abstract of the G.O.

(New India' - banned - Punjab Government)

REFERENCE:- G.O.No.718,(Confidential) dated 12-8-1918, Public Department.

The Punjab Government banned the entry of "New India" in their Province.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act 1914 to 1920 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press - 1919)

Abstract of the G.Ox.

(Nationalist' - xxxxxx Editor - Warned.)

REFERENCE:- G.O.No. 289, (Confidential) dated 17-5-1919, Public Department.

The Editor of "Nationalist" was warned for an objectionable article appeared in his paper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement etc (1914-1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1919)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording reports on the working of the Press Act during the year 1918.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 255(Confi) dated 6-5-1919, Public Dept.

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2. The powers of the Press Act were applied during 1918 in the following cases:-

Demand of security - I. Cases in which demand of security operated to prevent the opening or caused the closure of a press (1) The District Magistrate, Malabar, demanded a security of Rs. 500 from the new proprietor of Meethumal Mahinat Press of Tirurangadi (a lithographic press printing Muhammadan religious books and ~~Press of Tirurangadi~~ pamphlets in Arabic Malayalam) as presses of the kind were found printing matters offensive to the feelings of other sects and religious bodies. The proprietor failed to deposit the security and the press is not now working.

(2) G.Harisarvothama Rao was required by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 for opening the Andhra Press. He did not furnish ~~the security and the press is not now working.~~ security and was not allowed to open the press.

(3) L.Rangil Das applied for permission to the Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras, to remove the Gurjer Press to a new building. He was required to furnish a security of Rs. 500 as he had been using the press to print and publish defamatory leaflets in Guzarati against prominent members of his community (G.O.No. 30 Public dated 29th January 1919). The security was not furnished and the press ceased to work.

II Two papers ceased publication owing to demand of security - Non-Brahman - A security of Rs. 2000 was demanded from E.Chakrapani Nayudu, the keeper of the Chakaravartani Press who applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for permission to declare himself the printer of the Non-Brahman. The amount was not paid and the paper ceased to be published.

Naradan - N.Duraiswami Pillai keeper of the Diamond Press was asked to furnish an additional security of Rs. 1500 owing to the distinctly objectionable tone of the Naradan which was printed and published by him. He failed to furnish the security and the paper ceased publication.

There are no cases mentioned in the reports received from the District Magistrates or the Commissioner of Police Security which was demanded in respect of any new press opened in 1918.

3. Proscription under section 12 of the Indian Press Act 1910 - There were in the year 1918 six cases of proscription as against three cases in the previous year:-

The publications declared forfeited are:-

(1) Book entitled Young India by Lajpat Rai (G.O.No. 28-29, Public dated 8th January 1918).

(2) Leaflet in English entitled From the Secretary, Home Department Indian Revolutionary Committee (G.O.No. 33 Public dated 10th January 1918)

(3) Leaflet in Hindi entitled Swadasha Chimaniyon Ka Sandesh (Vide G.O. No. 321, Public dated 8th April 1918).

(4) Book entitled The Finished Mystery (G.O.No. 650, Public dated 27th July 1918)

(5) Hindi book entitled America ko Swadhinta Kaisa Mili (G.O.No. 959, Public dated 25th October 1918)

(6) Leaflet in Hindi entitled Ma ki Pukar (call of the mother) G.O. No. 1081, Public, dated 4th December 1918.)

4. Prosecution under Act XXV of 1867 - The prosecution of the printer of the Ram Mohan Press, Ellore, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1253 Home (Education) dated 20th September 1918, under section 16 of the Pess and Registration of books Act 1867 was launched in the Court of the Stationary sub-Magistrate Ellore; this case is reported to be pending still. No other case of prosecution is reported.

5. Warnings to persons connected with presses and publications - The particulars of the warnings issued are noted below:-

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MADRAS.

(i) Proprietor of Hyderi Press (Muhammad Abdul Latif) warned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for having kept a press without a declaration from 1904 to 1918.

(ii) Keeper of the Sri Padmanaba Vilasam Press (P.M.A. Muthia Chetti) warned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras, for having worked a press without declaration from 1912 to 1918.

(iii) Keeper of T.A.Krishna & Co. (Vadivelu Chetti) warned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Magistrate Madras for having printed a periodical in Tamil without a declaration.

(iv) Editor of Desabhaktan (T.V.Kalyana Sundara Mudali) warned for objectionable articles in March 1918 under instructions from Government (cf. G.O. No. 213, Public dated 6th March 1918).

(v) Editor of Naradan (Duraiswami Pillai) warned in March 1918 for publishing objectionable passages (cf. D.O. No. 815W-1 dated 6th March 1918 in G.O.No. 236, Public dated 12th March 1918)

(VI) Editor of Everyman's Review (A.S.Ramayya) and keeper of the Kanara Press (K.A.Hebbar) warned for publishing in the journal two objectionable articles (cf. D.O.No. 1192-W-1 dated26th April 1918, in G.O.No. 375 Public dated 4th May 1918)

(vii) Keeper of the Shahul Hamidia Press (Muhammad Abdul Hafeez) warned by the Commissioner of Police to enter details about his press on papers printed by him.

(viii) Editor of Quami Report warned in October 1918 for publishing war news in a manner extolling the enemy (of G.O. No. 887, Public dated 27th September 1918).

Tinnevelly.

(ix) Keeper of Saradha Printing Works warned for omission to send copies of certain books printed by him to the Registrar of Books in spite of reminders.

Coimbatore.

(x) Proprietor of Gopal Vilas Press (Ramalinga Chetti) warned for having kept a press without a declaration.

Godavari.

(xi) Publisher of a Telugu book Prabhavati Parinayam, issued from Scape & Co., warned for objectionable passages therein.

(xii) In regard to two other Telugu books Hasyapu Patalu and Bala Krishna Lila published by Scape & Co. Press and Sri Venkateswara Vidya Sagar Press, warnings issued for objectionable passages.

Kurnool.

(xiii) A press in Kurnool warned for publishing a book abounding in low taste.

Trichinopoly.

(xiv) Printer of Nataraja Press warned for certain Tamil pamphlets written against the Brahman community.

(xv) Publisher of Hindu Message warned for objectionable tone of some articles in the September issue of the journal (cf.G.O. Mis No. 816-A., dated 7th September 1918.

Ramnad.

(Xvi) Keepers of six presses in Ramnad warned for late submission of some returns due from them.

6. Tone of the press-- The tone is generally reported to be fair. Vartakamitran of Tanjore is reported to have publiahed a few distinctly objectionable articles. The tone of the South Indian Mail of Madura is reported not to have been good. The District Magistrate, has alread been instructed to exercise his powers under the press Act and demand security if need be. The Desabhaktan which contained several objectionable passages in the issues of last year was in January ordered to forfeit its security (G.O.No. 81, Public dated 21st February 1919).
As regards other papers in Madras please see the list furnished by the Commissioner of Police, Madras. Attention is solicited to remarks against commonweal - No. 22 and New India - No. 87.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement + Rowlatt Act 1914 to 1920.
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Role of the Press - 1919)

Abstract of the G.O.

(Nationalist' - Forfeiture of the Security - Ordered)

REFERENCE:- G.O. No. 361 etc. (Confidential) dated 20-6-1919, Public Department.

The Government of Madras Ordered the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 2000 deposited by the keeper of the Nationalist press, for having printed the "Nationalist" which contained an objectionable article entitled "The cult of the Bullet".

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule movement (1914-1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1920)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Press Act - Reports on working of the - during 1919 - Recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 222 (Confi) dated 30-3-1920, Public (Press)Dept.

The object of these reports which are submitted with reference to paragraph 2 (1) of G.O. No. 2500, Judicial dated 4th December 1913 as modified by paragraph 2 (ii) of G.O. No. 1476 judicial dated 3rd July 1914 is to enable Government to see whether the Press Act is being worked with discretion (Cf. Mr. Butterworth's note at page 6 of notes to G.O. No. 1068, Judicial, dated 14th May 1915.)

2. Demand of security - The following are particulars of security demanded during 1919:-

I. Cases in which security was furnished.

(1) Security of Rs. 2,000 was taken from Mr. G.Harisarvothama Rao who declared himself keeper of the Nationalist Press (page 6 of G.O. No. 289, Public dated 17th May 1919).

(2) A second enhanced security of Rs. 5,000 was taken from Mr. T.V.Kalyanasundara Mudali keeper of the British India Press where Desabhaktan is printed on the forfeiture of the initial security of Rs. 1,000.

(3) A security of Rs. 500was taken from the keeper of the Union Printing Works.

(4) A security of Rs. 2,000 was taken from the keeper of the National Press (Hindu)

(5) A security of Rs. 2,000 was taken from the keeper of Swadesamitran Power Press.

(6) A security of Rs. 1,000 was taken from the keeper of the South Indian Press (Hindu Nesan)

(7) A security of Rs. 2,000 was taken from the keeper of the kanara Press (Everyman's Review)

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(8) A security of Rs. 500 was taken from the keeper of the Andhravani Printing Works Ganjam.

(9) A secrity of Rs. 500 was taken from the keeper ofth e Islamia Printing Works (Malabar).

II. Presses which failed to furnish security and had to be closed or were not opened.

(1) Muhammadia Press, Madras, security demanded Rs. 1,000

(2) Siddiki Press Madras, security demanded Rs. 1,000

(3) Nationalist Press, security demanded Rs. 10,000 ((Under section 5 of Act).

(4) A press proposed to be opened at Vellore, security demanded Rs. 500.

III. Newspapers which failed to furnish security and had to be discontinued or were not started.

X (1) Gnanodaya (Telugu journal) Cuddapah, security demanded Rs. 500

X (2) Brahmananda Asrama Patrika (Telugu journal, Cuddapah, security demanded Rs. 500.

(3) Samarasa Bodhini (Tamil journal), Tanjore security demanded Rs. 700.

(4) Thanmuyarchi (Tamil journal) Tanjore, security demanded Rs. 700.

X (5) Paigham (Urdu Journal), proposed to be printed at Qaumi Press, Madras, Rs. 2,000 demanded from the keeper of the press.

(6) Student Movement Review, proposed to be printed at a new press to be opened (Siddiki Press), security demanded Rs. 1,000.

(8) Vaisya Patrika, Madras security demanded Rs. 500.

3. Forfeiture of security. - There are two forfeitures of secufity during 1919, viz., (a) security Rs. 1,000 deposited by the keeper of British India Printing Works at which Desabhaktan is printed. (G.O.No. 81, Public dated 21st Ebruary 1919).

(b) Security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by the keeper of Nationalist Press at which an English Weekly called Nationalist

was printed. (G.O. Nos. 361-2, Public dated 20th June 1919)

The first-mentioned press has deposited a second enhanced security of Rupees 5,000 but the second failed to find the security of Rs. 10,000 which was demanded and was therefore closed.

4. Warnings - The following cases of warnings issued during 1919 are reported:-

Madras:- (a) Editor of Nationalist warned at the instance of Government for objectionable articles. (G.O.No. 289, Public dated 17th May 1919.)

(b) Keeper of Chaitanya Press warned for removing the press before making a declaration.

Chingleput:- A few warnings issued for timely submission of periodical returns of publications. (Particulars not given)

X Godawari - the Publishers and printers of the Telugu book "Gulebakavali" issued from Scape and Co., were warned or certain obscene passages in the book.

(The District Magistrate, Godavari has not included in paragraph 4 of his report particulars of warnings which the Government asked him (G.O. No. 308, Public dated 29th May 1919) to issue to the editor of Godavaripatrika and the keepers of the press at which it is printed. (Paragraph 2 (ii) of G.O. No. 1476, Judicial, dated 3rd July 1914 requires mention of warnings in the report.)

Salem - Proprietors of four presses werewarned for objectionable publications.

Madura- Keeper of Shanmuga Vilasam Press was warned for printing certain objectionable passages.

Tinnvelly - (a) Keeper of press was warned for objectionable passages in Natukottai Vaisyan Volumes.

(b) Printer and publisher of a book 'Taanabanu' was warned for objectionable passages.

Ramnad- Editor of Vaisyamitran was warned for inaccurate statements in his journal.

Ganjam--The District Magistrate has not included information about the warning directed in G.O.No. 368, Public dated 24th June 1919 for Andhravani.

Travancore - The Darbar was moved to keep a watch over the journal Samadarsi - in which certain objectionable contributions had appeared. (G.O. No. 324, Public dated 6th June 1919.

5. Prosecutions - Madras - N.Dandapani Pillai was prosecuted and convicted for giving false information in connexion with a declaration made by him as keeper of the Gandhi Press.

Kistna-- (a) Printer of Rama Mohon Press Ellore, was convicted for defaults of sending certain books to the Registrar.

(b) Printer and publisher of a book 'Vesyamrutam' was prosecuted on account of certain indecent verses.

Chingleput-- Keeper of Union Printing Works was prosecuted for persistent refusal to send to the Registrar copies of two Tamil books printed in his press.

Ramnad-- Printer of 'Gnanambika Printing Works was prosecuted for failure to send copies of certain books to the Registrar.

6. Proscriptions-- There have been six cases of proscriptions during 1919 under section 12 of the Prss Act. In 1918 also there were six cases. The publications proscribed during 1919 are as follow:-

(1) Urdu book "Majuni Malikholia notice" (G.O.No. 52, Public dated 7th February 1919).

2. Letter of Ali Brothers (G.O.No. 263 Public ated 9th May 1919)

(3) Firman issued by Amir of Afghanistan (G.O.No. 292, Public dated 13th May 9919).

(4) English leaflet entitled 'Message of salvation' (G.O. No. 637, Public dated 8th November 1919.)

(5) Persian leaflet entitled Bolshevism and Islamic Body Politic (G.O. No. 648, Public dated 12th November 1919).

~~6xxEnglishxleafletxentitledxragedy~~

(6) English leaflet entitled Tragedy of India (G.O. No. 683, Public, dated 26th November 1919.

(7) Submitted that the Reports may be recorded and printed with notes.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proscribed Literature - 1914

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Abstract of the G.O.

("Om Bande Mataram Liberty" - Pamphlet - Forfeiture - Order Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.467 (Ordinary) dated 22-~~7~~ 2-19~~1~~14: Judicial Dept.

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The Government of Madras declared forfeited the pamphlet entitled "Om Bande Mataram Liberty" under Indian P~~e~~ress Act (1910)

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1914 to 1920.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Proscribed literature 1914)

(Indian Nation Builders' - objectionable matters - published - warned - government of Madras.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1045(Confidential)dated 6-5-1914, Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras informed the owner of the " "Ganesh and Co" that certain passages in the book entitled "Indian Nation builders were of objectionable character and the government were prepared to take no action against the publisher.If he gave a written undertaking not to publish the said objectionable passages hereafter in that or any other publication.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R.M. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20

in the Madras Presidency.

Proscribed Literature-'14

Abstract of the G.O.

~~The Government of Madras declared forfeited the pamphlet.~~

("Gadr di Gunj" "The Hindustaniee" - Pamphlet and newspaper - Forfeiture - Ordered.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1601-2 (Ordinary) dated 23-7-1914 Judicial Dept.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited a pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Ganj" Published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco and another monthly paper in English entitled "The Hindustaniee" the official organ of the United India League published in Vancauver, British Columbia, under the Indian Press Act 1910.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H. R & Rowlatt Act, ~~1901-14~~ 1914-1920

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proscribed literature 14

Abstract of the G.O.

("Jahan-i-Islam" - Urdu Newspaper - Forfeiture - Ordered).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.2232 (Ordinary) dated 13-10-1914:Judicial Department:

The Government of Madras declared forfeited issue No.15 of the newspaper in Urdu entitled "Jahan-i-Islam" published in Constantinople under section 12 sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910.

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Selections from G.O.s relating to Home rule movement (1914-1920)
miscellaneous:: Proscription of Telugu books (1914)

EXTRACTS FROM PROSCRIBED TELUGU BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ("VANDE MATARAM")

G.O.No.1914, dt.21st December, 1916. | Prabodha (awakening) Series-1. Vande Mataram. | Public Dept. Confidential.

(Translated into Telugu from Bengali)

Fellow (lit.my) countrymen! heroes!!

The wheel of time is revolving very quickly. It is impossible to describe its greatness. What (lit.how) was the ancient greatness of BHARATAMATA (Mother India). Of yore, great Emperors and Indian heroes such as, Sri Rama, Asoka, Sivaji, Akbar and Krishnadevaraya, her own sons, ruled the country securing it abundance. They protected the subjects as their own children and made BHARATAMATA revel in an ocean of joy. Famine was then unheard of and was to be found only in the lexicon. There were no scourges such as plagues and pests. All the subjects revelled in matchless wealth and prosperity and attained distinction as men of spotless valour. You are indeed aware that our country shone peerless, being the crest jewel (lit. the central gem of a necklace) of the world, the centre of trade, the prop of scientific knowledge, the arena of heroes, and the terror of hostile monarchs.

But how is our condition now? Our Government has passed into the hands of the English, who are MLECHCHAS (barbarians). Perpetual bondage has befallen us. Our highly sacred religion has altogether perished. In short, the Englishhave plundered (our) all. Crores of Indians are dying famished by unbearable hunger, for want of food to eat and clothes to wear, crying "food, oh! Ramachandra". The goddess of famine has settled down for ever. What is there here when all has been robbed by the English? What but the goddess of famine will remain when the goddess of wealth has been stolen? When we have no food to eat, how can we help falling a prey to diseases. Support of wealth, we have none, and our bodily power has perished. We are living corpses. We have fallen a prey to these Pashandas (infidels) who are wicked, avaricious and beefeating. If we wish to express our heart's desires, our mouths have been gagged. The Press Act is a scare (lit. halter) against the open expression of the truth

in writing. Further, one's person shudders at the very thought of the Arms Act. How great is the oppression (lit.violence) of the English

What is our duty now? Shall we consign to dust our ancient greatness, serve the white-faced men in utter humiliation, and pining away in abject slavery, give up our lives? Shall we prove ungrateful to BHARATAMATA that has given birth to us, without feeling sorrow for this terrible calamity that has befallen her? or, shall we recognising the (signs of the) times, and refraining from running counter to them, manifest a spirit of self-sacrifice, become valiant, destroy the villainous English, reduce to ashes this despotic rule of theirs, establish SWARAJ, snap the bonds of BHARATAMATA, and achieve our end? Some politicians preach that SWARAJ should be obtained, step by step, by constitutional (lit. not defying law) agitation. Surely the teaching of these politicians is an imposition and not the truth. It is these avaricious devils who have been for the last one hundred and fifty years, annually robbing (us) of 30 crores of rupees as if it were their treasure and heritage, that will give us freedom? Is it these selfish beings, these basest villains, who would not concede equal rights to the Irish who are valiant, who possess wealth and bodily power which is thousandfold ours, who are clever enough not to allow them even half-a-pie, though they have been incessantly and devotedly fighting for them for half a century--is it these that will do us good? This is all a dream.

Oh Bharatiyas! Arise! prepare yourself for the battle! Believe firmly that if you lose this opportunity you will not get another. The Germans are now crushing England on one side; on another the freedom-loving people of Ireland are harassing her, repeatedly piercing her like a spear in the side. The most heroic Boers of South Africa bear a grudge and are waiting for an opportunity. However boastfully they may publish news in the papers, the English and their Allies are, in truth, meeting with discomfiture on every front, and are plunged in terrible disaster, holding their lives in their palms. The whole world, disgusted with the horrible cruelty of the English, is vengefully waiting for an opportunity. Oh! Indian Mussalmans!

Can you have an opportunity other than this? Miss not the opportunity. All the territories in India are ready to help us, fully equipped, Lo! how our brethern are going out to the battlefield in large numbers and, without reason, sacrificing their lives for the purpose of helping these base Englishmen who are so treacherous to us, who keep us down in perpetual bondage, and who are sucking the sap out of us! What an injustice is this! Had these very heroes remained in this country and fought, would not SWARAJ have been obtained by this time? Whatsoever be the rising here now, it is impossible to suppress it. They have not their army now in our country, nor it is possible (for them) to send it back. It is being sacrificed in the great war there. Oh! Indians! Take your stand on the battle-fiedl girding up your loins and devoted to the deliverance of our native land from bondage. That which is resolved upon by thirty-three crores of Indians will not prove futile. Is there anything else dearer than liberty and SWARAJ? Shed your sacred blood in streams. Our mother, the great Goddess Durga, incensed by the oppression of her sons, assumes a fearful form, and, with a trident in her hand, is determined to quench her insatiable thirst with streams of the blood of her white enemies. Nothing can frustrate that great determination. It will, without fail, be fulfilled. Who can set at naught destiny? The decree of God is inviolable. We are mere instruments. Can the doctrine, "truth alone conquers", ever fail? It is our duty to put an end to (our) enemies. This is not merely a political expediency: it is a spiritual duty. There is not room for doubt here. Oh Indians! Arise! steel your wills! with the SWARAJYA banner in hand, slay the English and gain your end. Call up once to your minds the holy names of the BHARATA (Indian) heroes. Oh heroes! arise! show your prowess! Victory gleams at hand before your eyes.

Fighting is the highest duty of heroes. Surely, it is an open gate to heaven. Arise and fight well! Why hesitate?

Selections from ... relating to ... movement etc (1914-1920)
Proscribed Literature :: English book (1916) 219

I. Extracts from Proscribed English Books and Pamphlet by the Madras Government.

*Extract from the Book " The method of the Indian Police in the 20th Century."
(Date of Proscription August 10--Year 1916--G.O.No.1462-63--(Mis)--Pub.)

"The Methods of India Police in the 20th century is a pamphlet published by the Hindustan Cadar Office, San Francisco, consisting of a reprint of a pamphlet of the same title by Justice Frederick Mackarness M.A., Bar-at-Law, an Ex-M.P., together with an introductory note and an appendix by Editor Hindustan Gadar. The pamphlet bears as motto on the cover the following extract from the statemen of a Punjab woman named Gulab Bano, who was accused of poisoning her husband: "I was hung to the roof by the police (Superintendent and two Head Constables during the investigation, with a rope in my legs and a baton smeared with green chillies was thrust up my anal opening".

The introductory note contains a few extra from Lord James Bryce's work "The Roman and the British Empires" published by the Oxford University Press in 1914, in which His Lordship says that the English govern India on absolutist principles and profit by their domination; that they employ natives in subordinate posts and have containe to reserve the higher posts for man of European stock; that in British Indi there is no room for popular initiative or for popular interference with the acts of the rulers. Commenting on the extracts referred to, the Editor of the Hindustan Gadar says that the colossal graft of British rule cannot be maintained except by brute force, and the double handed engine of oppres ion in India is the Army and the Police; that under perennial martial law, obtains in India, there is no proper administration of justice, no justice between the English and the natives, and even between the native and native, that extraordinarily barbarous punishments are inflicted on the "politicals and children are flagged in the public squares for reciting even midly patriotic songs. The editor concludes his note with the words, printed in thick type:- "The infamous and blood stained fabric of British Imperialis in India must be blotted out of existence. The day of reckoning is nigh! "

In the preface to his reprinted pamphlet Mr. Mackarb quotes extracts from the Report of the Indian Police Commissioner appointed by Lord Curzon in which the corruption and ..._ of the Police, abuses of power by them

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and tortures committed by them on undertrial prisoners to extort confession are referred to, and the necessity of police reform is impressed on the Government.

The body of the pamphlet opens with an extract from the same report animadverting on the faults of the Indian Police and a query from the author as to what has been done by the Government "to remove this blot upon our civilisation". He then refers to the following official reports and judicial cases in support of his accusation against the police:-

(1) The Annual report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, 1909, giving details of the punishment of police officers for various offences.

(2) Remark of Mr. Justice Alston of the Allahabad High Court in a case of bribery against a Sub Inspector of Police, that such a case was not improbable in India.

(3) The remarks of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in the Midnapur conspiracy Appeal case in 1909 on the manner in which confessions were extorted by the police from the accused persons.

(4) The remarks of the Judges of the Chief Court at Lahore in case of murder in March 1909, which had ultimately to be dropped as it appeared that no murder had taken place, to the effect the "it would be an insult to any one's intelligence to pretend these absolutely false confession were procured otherwise consequence of pressure from some of the investigating (Police Officers---and the fact that the men accused of making false charges, in order to avoid ill treatment (for which theory the confession procured from the accused afforded very serious warrant repeated a story that was put into their mouths" could be no evidence of their guilt.

The writer adds that the Punjab Government held a secret enquiry into the conduct of the police and published a resolution stating that "in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor the facts reported indicate that the police proceedings and especially ... to proceed on uncorroborated confession, were

(5) The remarks of the Sessions Judge at Rawalpindi on June 12th 1909, in a case in which six men were charged with murder mainly upon

the confessions of guilt extorted from them, and his opinion that "the police investigation in this case certainly seems to call for enquiry".

The writer adds that "the Government of the Punjab held a secret police enquiry of the usual sort" and came to the conclusionthat the charge of torture is false, and that no blame attaches to the police.. The police are white washed by a secret police enquiry and the judicia tribunal discredited".

(6) A woman named Gulab Bano was ~~husband, and sentenced by~~ a convicted early in 1908, upon her own confession, of poisoning her husband, and sentenced by a Sessions Judge of the Punjab with the concurrence of three Indian assessors to be hanged. She appealed to the Chief Court at Lahore where the conviction was set aside on the ground that the confession was most probably extorted by outrage of the most-kind inflicted on the woman by the police. The Judges exhorted executive in earnest language to institute a most searching into the conduct of the police. After nine months the Government of the Punjab issued a resolution completely discrediting the orders both of the Judges and of the prison doctor who examined them and completely exonerating the police.

The torture referred to was as follows:-

On the evening of the 7th June 1908 Gulab Bano compalined to the matron of the jail that the police and maltreated her and made a statement to the following effect to the hospital attendant:) "I was hung to the roof by the Police (Superintendent and two head constable in my village during the investigation with a rope in my legs, and a baton smeared with green .....thrust up my anal opening". These words are printed in.....

The writers then gives the details of the case at ... and of the action taken by the Government; says the ... a secret enquiry the unanimous judgement of the Appeal of the Punjab is treated as wrong, the doctor set aside, and the police implicated are acquitted as the instruments of the executive in the administration.

The writer adds that the woman was acquitted on 12th December 190- and she died of fever on the 10th January following.

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The appearance of the Government decision "made the Judges take the almost unprecedented course of saying that they would formally reply to it in open court. Accordingly on November 20th, 1909, at Lahore, they read a long and carefully prepare 'orders recapitulating in full detail the grounds on which they had m the grave reflections upon the police". At the end of their order a rider followed in which the following remarks occurred "No enquiry, such as was suggested by us as desirable in our judgment of December, 12th 1908, into the conduct of the Police in regard to this case has been made by the executive authorities."

The writer then goes on to make reflections on the conduct of the Government in completely disregarding the advice of the Punjab Chief Court.

(7) The next case referred to is a Madras case in which six villagers were charged in 1909 with murder, but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Madura, as the principal witness for the prosecution said that he had been tortured and tutored by the police into giving false evidence. The Sessions Judge held that an enquiry into the conduct of the police was necessary.

(8) The next case ~~charged fifteen~~ referred to is a United Provinces case in which the police falsely charged fifteen innocent persons with being dacoits. Before the case came on for trial, one of the Police Inspectors concerned confessed to the concoction of the case and shot himself. The rest of the police were tried and punished for concocting a false case.

The author next quotes from Lord Macaulay's Essay on Lord Bacon the passage in which it is stated that queen Elizabeth found it expedient to issue on order positively forbidding the torturing of State prisoners and says that he has not been able to find that the British Government in India, in the twentieth century, has issued any such order as the Tudor Government issued in the sixteenth century No regard, continues the author, seems to be given . . . . .

Commission) "What wonder is it that the people are said to dread the police, and to do all they can to avoid any connection with a police investigation?"

Mr. Mackarness concludes his pamphlet with a Reuter's message fro Bombay dated March 10th (1910) which appeared in some of the English papers referring to the statement of two witnesses in a Bombay crimina case that they were ill treated or tortured by the police.

The editor, Hindustan Gadar, adds an appendix to the above reprinted pamphlet in which he quotes newspaper reports of six other cases tried in 1915 in different parts of India to support his allegations against the police and European magistracy. The following are the cases:-

(1) A boy of twelve was fined by the Alipur Court Rupees Three for teaching a lad of five how to fire a toy pistol.

(2) In a case of dacoity tried by the Barisal Special Tribunal in 1915, the witnesses for the defence were threatened and scared away by the police from the Court premises. The Tribunal found this to be true but no punishment was meted out to the police.

(3) in a charge of indecent assault by a midwife against a Police Inspector, the trying Magistrate recommended that the expenses of the Inspector should be borne by the Government

(4) A man was charged with mrx murder before the District Magistrate of Lyallpur (Punjab). The accused confessed to the murder. Full details of the crime and the disposal of the body were given. At last when the woman alleged to be murdered turned up, the accused told the Court that he had confessed because he was most brutally tortured by the Police, and because his women folk had been insulted and outraged by the Police Officers. The Police officers involved went without punishment.

The following two cases appear under the headlines "English Magsitrate a fiend. Flogs children with his own hands

(5) A boy of ten was accused of theft and pleaded not guilty saying that he was beaten into a confession. He was sentenced to seven stripes.

(6) A lad of fourteen was charged with theft and was sentenced to eight stripes. The whipping it stated, was administrered by the Magistrate personally

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature 1917)

Abstract of the G.O.

(Arabic Leaflet - Forfeiture - Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.807 (Confidential) dated 17-6-1917:Public Dept.

The Government declared forfeited a leaflet in Arabic preaching Jihad.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO H.R. & Rowlatt Act 1914-20 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proscribed Literature 1917

Abstract of the G.O.

("Message" - Forfeiture - Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.928-29 (Ordinary) dated 16-7-1917, Public Dept.

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The Government of Madras declared forfeited a leaflet in English entitled "Message".

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Selections from G.Os relating to Home rule movement and Rowlatt Act (1914-1920)
Proscribed Literature :: English Books (1917)

II. Extracts from Proscribed English Books and Pamphlet by the Madras Government.

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Extract from the Book "Message".
(Date of Proscription ~~August 16~~ July 16--Year 1917--G.O.928-29--(Mis)-Pub.)

ENCLOSURE NO. I.

MESSAGE.

"Where the skies for ever smile
And the oppressed for ever weep".

To all Indians--Hindus, Mussalmans, Brahmos, and Christians, citizens and servants of India. The Director-General in Council, Interior Service Bengal Branch, send greetings:-

India is tired of national corruption and subordination. You shall show by action that you are quite unwilling to bind up your interests any more in your allegiance to the vile Autocratic British Government. India was the noblest trust ever placed on a Christian nation. They have failed to guide her destiny well and the wrath of the Most High are coming upon them. You should know that they can never guide her destiny well even in the future for they have not the noble heart to make the sacrifice that the greatness of the occasion will require, for it is in this country that they have a fair field in which to elicit and educate the genius of its youth and display the ability of its commanders with the profitable employment of its merchantile shipping in the boundless imports and exports of such a country as India. It is evident therefore that they shall not lightly resign without a mighty struggle for its retention. Had they really any high end in view, they would not have arrested and put to the gallows the brave and noble sons of this country whose glory it was that they loved their Motherland to an extent befitting the noble sons of a noble country. It is therefore your duty to break this vile rule with a rod of iron, to crush it in pieces like a potter's cessel and they shall perish from the way.

Humanity will have a sigh of relief to know that the hands of these people are here no more; that they have x their last in India; their unjust power are in ruins and their glory and notoriety have both gone down to the grave forever. God is working out our Salvation in his own way. He will save us from the bond of the unjust and cruel and shall come to our aid and not in the infidel.

There are higher laws than their own which they have dared to violate, an authority against which they are vainly dashing themselves-a power which they have the temerity to oppose but which nevertheless shall number their kingdoms and finish them by the terrible penalties which they have incurred and the fearful evidence which are soon to come upon them. The sorrowful sighings of the prisoners of "hope" must suddently turn into the joyous sense of deliverence and our music shall first thrill those hearts that Bengal sons are the foremost to strive and defend the cause of right.

The idea of liberty has now got such hold upon the country that no earthly power could extinguish it. It shall, at all hazards, creep on, spreading from mind to mind till it had seized every man, woman and child amongst the Indians, ever growing stronger and stronger in every mind that had received the seed. Place India as the brightest jewel on the crown of Liberty where she shall shine with peculiar glory and turning many to righteousness "shine for yourself as the stars for ever and ever".

Imprisonment cannot crush a truth. It may hinder it for a moment, it may delay it for an hour, but it gets its electric elasticity inside the dungeon walls and it grows and moves the whole world when it comes out. Act, act at once. You must not wait that opportunity should come to you. You have to find it out and take the full advantage of it. Have a name left behind you before you die so that your example may, in the future, inspire others to action like the brave examples set by brave men of this country. Have an electric effect upon us today. Remember that He will bless us and look to our speedy success only if we fully obey the commission of our Motherland. Our success is in the hands of the Holy Spirit and duty alone is ours. Let patriotism prompt our cause. Let us conduct our acts like soldiers and brave men and let us put the whole world to wonder at our coolness and justice when the final moment for action comes. Let us thus enlist the sympathy for our cause from amongst the civilized nations of the earth and find defenders and advocates in them. In the meantime let us swear before the Holy altar:

Oh mother!. I offer my life and my body for thy cause. Henceforward these eyes will shed tears only at thy sorrow.

forward these eyes shall shed tears only at thy sorrow. Thy glory this lyre shall spread on the land. And this arm though unable and weak shall fulfil thy mission. This sword though rusted with dishonour shall free thy bonds. Though nothing can be done O mother! from this blood of mine, yet I can shed it to appease a dot of thy shame, to extinguish thy pains. Though O mother! no strength in this lyre lie yet I bind myself in hope that even one of thy children may be awaken by hearing of the tune of this lyre.

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~~1914 to 1920~~.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement + Rowlatt Act (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature 1920)

Abstract of the G.O.

("From the Secretary Home Department, Indian Revolutionary Committee to Indian Princes and Peasants" - Forfeiture - Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.33-34 (Confidential) dated 10-1-1918:Public Dept

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The Government of Madras declared forfeited a leaflet in English entitled "From the Secretary, Home Department, Indian Revolutionary Committee" to "Indian Princes and Peasants."

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EXTRACT FROM THE PROSCRIBED ENGLISH BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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A leaflet in English entitled ~~From~~ "From the Secretary, Home Department Indian Revolutionary Committee. "Public Department, G.O. No.33, dt. 10th January, 1918. (Confl.)

ENCLOSURES

(1)

From

The Secretary, Home Department, Indian Revolutionary Committee.
Camp

To

The Princes and People of India

BROTHERS,

In view of the visit of Mr. Montagu and the flutter it has caused even among the professedly patriotic it has become necessary even at this late date to restate our views to that people may know between us and our enemeies and judging, act.

Let there be no mistake about one central and cardinal fact. We are out after independence. Indpendence SANS PHRASE, Independence without qualification and reservation and independence in the fullest and completest sense of the word. It is irreconcilable with out traditions and our faith that India should be an unequal partner in any Federation of Nations of which England shall still be the mistress The idea is revolting.

Now independence cannot be a matter of gift. No one people can give it to any other people a race. It has to be won with labour and pain. won through blood and terror, won through sacrfice and woe. It is madness to think that you can have this treasure and yet not pay the price for it. Even if independence was a matter of gift, are the English the people to give it? The English are not a philanthropice people. Throughout the long course of their history, no one act of chivalry and generosity can be placed to their credit. And do you think that they will change their character for you? Why then is this Montagu coming: why all this pompous talk about the granting of self-government? Why this play acting between different sections of the English people--some cautiously advocating the grant of home rules as a monument of British generosity, while others affected to take the thing seriously and pretend to be amazed at the revolutionary

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character of the change?

The reasons are plain and obvious--

(1) Because Turk is thundering at the gate.

(2) Because England is in need of Indian man-power.

(3) Because England is in need of Indian money-power, and you cannot ask people to shed their blood or their treasure without at least deluding them with a show.

(4) Because England has bragged too much about the rights of nationalities and has been caught in the snare of her words.

(5) Because America demands a price for her alliance and that price is autonomy for India and Ireland.

Mr. Montagu comes then to delude you, and delude the world, perhaps even to delude himself. But he does not care, he cannot care, to make you free. Towards that you yourselves must work.

What then must we do. Our duty is plain. We have no concern in Mr. Montagu's coming or going. He is coming in peace, he may depart in peace for aught we know or care.

~~But then must we do. Our duty is plain. We have no concern in Mr. Montagu's~~

But first and last spread terror. Make this unholy Government impossible. Hide like invisible shadows of doom and rain death upon the alien bureaucracy. Remember your brothers who are perishing in jails and rotting in swamps. Remember those who have died or have gone mad. Remember, watch and work.

We ask you once more, brothers, in the name of God and country and all, young or old, rich or poor, Hindus and Muhammadans, Buddhists and Christians, to join this War of Indian independence and pour forth your blood and treasure, Hark, the Mother calls and shows the way NANYA PANTHA VIDYATE AONAYA (the only way and no other).

By order of the Executive,

Indian Revolutionary Committee

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920).

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature 1918)

Abstract of the G.O.

("Swadesha Chimaniyan ka sandesh" - Hindi Leaflet - Forfeiture - Ordered).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.321 (Confidential) 8th April 1918, Public Dept.

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The Government declared forfeited a leaflet in Hindi entitled "Swadesha Chimaniyan ka Sandesh".

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act. (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature 1918)

Abstracts of the G.O.

("The Finished Mystery" - Book - Forfeiture - Ordered)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.650-51 (Confidential) dated 27-7-1918:Public Dept

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The Government of Madras declared forfeited the book entitled "The Finished Mystery".

Selections from GOs relating to Home rule movement and Rowlatt Act (1914-1920)
Proscribed Literature :: English Book (1918)

III. Extracts from Proscribed English Books and Pamphlet by the Madras Government.

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Extract from "The Finished Mystery".
(Date of Proscription July 27th--1918--G.O.No.650-51--Press--N.B.-Pub.)

A N N E X U R E.

Copy of a note on the book entitled "The Finished Mystery" by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Ceylon.

There are many pernicious passages in this book. The more important of these will be found on pages 248, 250, 251, 252, 253 and 307. The book prophesies that by 1920 there will be a world-wide all embracing anarchy (see page 542), and references to revolution and anarchy and the upsetting of Governments are to be found again and again in the book (see pages 516 and 519). Where men are prophesying anarchy, slaughter and revolution, and their prophesies are being heard and read by many, people are liable to be influenced in these directions, particularly people of Ceylon, a country where there has been unrest in recent times (see pages 387, 425, etc).

The book condemns the war and considers England equally to blame with Germany (see page 250). It also strongly condemns the clergy for encouraging men who enlist and states that the clergy should have set their faces like a rock against the war. Because the clergy have failed in their trust the book prophesies that they and their adherents will be slain by millions (see pages 480, 486 and 541) in the time of anarchy and revolution which is about to take place. On page 253 to take part in the war is described as doing murder under legal sanction. The book condemns Europeans as representatives of the most cruel, blood-thirty, quarrelsome, rapacious people on earth. Contact with Europeans will in a generation transform a contented, peace-loving people into a people of unbounded ambition, imbued with the spirit of the very devil (see page 307). The book further condemns the Governments of Christendom as being all equally evil (see pages 437 to 470). The book appears to condemn all the nations engaged in the war, but as far as is known the book is being circulated only amongst English - speaking people and therefore its tendency will be

to weaken the hands of the Allies in carrying on the war, if this book is to be allowed to be widely expounded and read and its teachings assimilated.

The members of the Internation Bible Students' Association are all expected to do their part in increasing the circulation of the book (advertisement page 593).

Selections from GOs relating to Home rule movement and Rowlatt Act (1914-20)
Proscribed Literature :: Tamil books (1919)
Extracts from Proscribed Tamil Books and Pamphlets.G.O.No.106(public) dt.4-3-1919. "Notice."

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1)

NOTICE.

"There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of God."

Musalmans, open your eyes, awake from the slumber and see what is happening in the world. The time is hostile to us, Ali Help us.

Brethren, there was a time when you, relying on your sword and having confidence in God, came to India from a distance of thousands of miles. You propagated the religion of God, you gave your lives for His name, you subjugated big Maharajas and remained for seven hundred years on the throne of India. Your religion is Islam, and you are not bound to any country whether it is India or China. You are created for God. You are the best religious sect revealed (By God) for (the benefit of) mankind. Continue to live for Him alone. "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of God". You sacrifice your lives for the sake of Him alone. Remember the message of your Holy Prophet "verily Paradise is under the shadow of swords." Be ready for your last defence. Do not have condifence in any one else save your God and His sword, No one is your helper in this world. You are helpless, friendless and poor. All this may be, but God is with you. Have confidence in Him and be ready for the defence of your Islam. Save your children, and protect your females. Aye, aye, sacrifice yourselves. Bear this in mind that you will surely be victorious because your God is with you. Say, there is no God but Allah and God is the greatest of all.

O! Mussalmans, repent for your past and present sins, so that the blessings of holy God be showered upon you. Praise your holy prophet Muhammad, (may blessings and peace of God be on him), so that you may be deserving of God's help. Dear brethren be ready to die an honourable death, to sacrifice your life like men and to die like Musalmans. Death is to come one day and will certainly come. There is no escape from it anywhere. What are you then thinking? Get up and save yourselves. Stand up for the defence of your Islam. Think that Morocco was lost first of all then Tripoli was invaded, Persia was swallowed. The Balkan dogs demolished

your mosques, disgraced Islam, burned thousands of women to ashes, hundreds of children were pierced through by bayonets and hundreds of Muslims were left with horrible shrieks to die in a burning fire. God is the greatest of all. God is the greatest. There is no God but Allah (and) Muhammad is the Prophet of God. (Remember) what oppressions were not perpetrated on you in Meshed what tyrannies were not enacted upon you in Cawnpore, and only last year what oppressions were not committed upon you in Arrah and Shahabad. The (the oppressors) stripped the victims of their coverings took away furniture from houses, straw from thaches, door leaves from their ports, honour from women, lives from children and everything. There was no tyranny left which was not perpetrated on you. Thousands of children became orphans, hundreds of women widows and thousands of families were ruined. Alas! think (lit: see) of that painful sight when a son gave his life fluttering in the presence of a father, and mother breathed her last under the eyes of a son, and a brother saw his sister, a mother her son and a husband his wife dying at the hands of the oppressors. Aye, aye, O glorious God command Thy wrath, reduce the enemies to dust, command Thy angels to help us. Oh! how long should we endure these oppressions? We are sinners but we are Thine and we are called Thine alone. Does a father desert his son and a master forsake his slaves in this way? Now have mercy on us and help and save us.

Oh! Mussalmans, you have to face dangers everywhere in India. The Hindus believe that the British Government has become weak and the Musalmans are poor and helpless. Therefore destroy them, burn them, kill them, demolish their mosques, and slaughter their children and offer them as a sacrifice to the gods. The Hindus say that India is their mother land. First expel the Musalmans from here and then destroy the English. An additional horror is that the British Government distrusts you. You are being obliterated in the course of your loyalty (to the Government), while Government takes (you) for flatterers, traitors and cheats. Therefore, there is no alternative left for you but to stand up uttering the name of God. Save your Islam and shew to the world that you have in you the blood of those Mussalmans who thirteen hundred years ago rose swords in hand uttering the

the name of God. There is no God but Allah (and) Muhammad is the Prophet of God. God is the greatest of all.

O! Musalmans, see and open you eyes, every day the time of hard trials for you is getting nearer. God's mercy awaits you that you should again be arranged in a line uttering His name, and sacrifice yourself for him . The British Government does not wish to listen to you. Your Ulamas, learned men and great leaders, wanted to hold a big meeting in Calcutta, so that they might bring their troubles and grievances to the notice of the Government and ask its help. But you were not listened to and the meeting was stopped. Hundreds of Musalmans were made the targets of rifles for the offence of being desirous of holding a meeting and gave their life fluttering in the dust and blood. Why has all this happened? Because the Government of which you had always been a well wisher and to which you have been loyal has no confidence in you. Your great leaders, guides and holy religious instructors were interned. The newspapers which represented your real and true feelings and demanded your rights were destroyed for ever. Government does not trust your loyalty, although you had always been solicitous of peace. Seeing all these things the contemptible Hindus of India have been encouraged to slaughter, plunder, burn and destroy you every where. They think that Government is entangled in its own difficulties and has become weak and they have got money with which they can held successfully their rioters in courts while the Musalmans are helpless and poor and can do nothing.

O! Musalmans advance and put down their courage and wrest their property and wealth from them as it all belonged to you. Punish fully these wretched Hindus for their cunningness and show them that though you are poor but you are Musalmans and of those Musalmans who (rose) from the dry deserts and conquered half the world without a friend and helper, and that you are of the same Mussalmans whose crescent flags waved and are still waying on the pinnacles o[f] Kaiser (Ceaser) and Kesra (Persia).

O!. Musalmans, the Hindus are in search for small pretexts[...] last year fifty thousand Hindu tyrants destroyed and ruined [...]

poor Musalmans at Arrah and Shahabad, on the pretext of protesting against (cow) sacrifices. Recently in the village of Katarpur near Hardwar, ten thousand Hindus collected and slaughtered the poor Musalmans who were very few (in number). They set fire to their houses, and not a single worshipper of God was left alive. But you Muslims showed the worth of your gallantry even there. One of your brethren rushed into a crowd of thousands and brought down 22 Hindus to dust and blood. This is the comparison which gives you hope and (relying and on which) you should now be ready for the last decision. You should not care for the numerical majority of other communities. Everyone is equal to 22 persons, because you draw (lift) your sword in the name of God, you fight for keeping your honour intact. You are compelled to fight, because the prestige of the Government has ceased to exist in the eyes of the Hindus. They (the Hindus) now wish to destroy you.

O! Musalmans, Awake! Awake!!!! And be completely ready. Death with honour is better than life of disgrace, it is rather the best. Now be ready for being sacrificed for Islam, and for saving your honour from enemies.

O! Musalmans, if you are Musalmans, if you are worshippers of one God, if you are the followers of Muhammad, the Prophet of God, peace and blessings of God be upon him, you should be ready to save your religion for the sake of God who created you, in whose hand lies your life and death and who made His true Prophet your leader. Read only this notice to ignorant people, proclaim (it) in villages that they should be ready to help one another, because your number in villages is smaller than Hindus. Show and read it out to Musalman soldiers. Send it to the Inspectors of Police, they too are Musalmans. It is obligatory to everyone who is a Musalman to save himself. Whoever finds this notice he should himself read it, recite it to others, advertise it, and make himself ready. Everyone has come to this world to die, why then fear death? Time is fixed for death, and it does not alter even by a minute, no matter whether you be in the field of battle or at home sitting in comfort. The inhabitants of each village should keep themselves informed of everything in the neighbouring villages & should always be ready to help. Hindus are compelling you to fight

formed of everything in the neighbouring villages and should always be ready to help (one another).

* O! Musalmans, the Hindus are compelling you to fight. Say Bismillah (i.e.commence) utter the cry of Allaho Akbar (God is the greatest of all), and be ready for the last decision.

On behalf ofthe Anjuman-Fidaiyani-Islam, India.

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*. O! Mussalmans, you have to fight a last battle with the Hindus, as they want to destroy you.

Selections from GOs relating to Home rule movement and Rowlatt Act
Proscribed Literature :: English Books (1919) (1914-1920)

IV. Extracts from Proscribed English Books and Pamphlet by the Madras Government.

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Extract from the Book "Message of Salvation".
(Date of Proscription November 8th--1919--G.O.No.637-38--Press-Pub)

ENCLOSURES.
(1)

Allaho-Akber.
Message of Salvation.

Seventy millions of Mussalmans of India with hearts overflown with eagerness are now all earnestness for the way out to life and national freedom. But which is the way? We have seen and watched the self-seeking moulvis and 'leaders' whose one end of life is to win the smile of devilish bloodsuckers now in power. We have watched and are watching their movements. They are the basest of mankind, the vilest part of our community and the most detested pests of our country. We have also seen and watched the constitutional agitators. They may not be dishonest, perhaps they are not; but they are foolish enough to believe in that empty sham called constitutional agitation and to have faith in 'lawful' beggary and servitude. We have watched and waited impatiently and with burning hearts and give the common people of our community, time to realize their error. The utter futility of agitation (to speak only of recent events) against Rowlat Act, Indemnity Act and the Turkish dismemberment, must have brought home their error to them. We, therefore, now declare that the only way to the goal is revolutionism, murderism, and secret propagandism. History of England, France, Russia, Germany and almost all other countries of the world prominently lends support to this assertion. The work of salvation should be accordingly begun at once in the following way:-

(1) To set up, at every central place, yound bands as secret workers and propagandists i.e., preachers who will try their best to initiate other youngmen into the sacred doctrine of revolutionism.

(2) To clear off from the way the mischief-making Ulamas and 'leaders' by murdering or otherwise doing away with them.

(3) To utilize every opportunity of murdering highest officials.

(4) To manufacture, for the above purposes, bombs and secure, by secret means, pistols and other offensive weapons.

(5) To heartily join hands of co-operation with the brother ~~xxxxx~~ revolutionists of other communities of our country.

Great danger ahead. Rise up young Moslems. Your national star is up. Abide by its commands and cry out Allaho-Akber.

~~(By~~

(By Order)

President, Central Revolution Committee.

(2)

/Notification/

Selections from GOs relating to Home rule movement and Rowlatt Act etc. (1914-1920)
Proscribed Literature :: Tamil books (1919)

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Extracts from Proscribed Tamil Books and Pamphlets. G.O.No.628 (Mis.) (Public) dt.4-11-1919.

"The hardships and losses of our country and the happiness which will accrue from home-rule". By B.C. Lakshmana Raja of Salem.

Liberty! Fraternity!! Equality!!!

Sri

* Vande Mataram.

- -

The hardships and losses of our country and the happiness which will accrue from home-rule.

- -

Second Part.

Compiled from Indian newspapers.

by

Bhupati Chinna Lakshmana Raja, a servant of @Bharata,

and

Printed at the Sowrashtra Press, Salem.

1918.

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* I bow to the mother.

f. The expression (suyatchi) which occurs in the Tamil original means "one's own rule" or "self-government". But it has been rendered as "home-rule" in this translation, as it is generally used in this sense by the Tamil Press, and as the leaflet purports to be a compilation of matter that has already appeared in Indian newspapers.

@ India.

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2269 7

Words of liberty.

The welfare of the Indians is our strength; their contentment of mind is indeed our care and their gratitude our reward--(Queen) Victoria.

What is needed now? It is only a sympathetic rule of India that is needed--Emperor George.

Cruel! Cruel! It is cruel for one community to rule another!!! Macaulay.

The Government exists only for the welfare of the subjects and not for the benefit of the authorities--Cicero.

Home-rule is the political ideal of the Indians--R.N. Mudholkar.

The hardships and losses of our country and the happiness which will accrue from home-rule.

We have urged in the previous part that <u>liberty, fraternity</u> and equality are needed. Firstly, even the beasts and birds that we rear wish to live freely. We regret deeply that we, men, have not even this. Friends! Brethren! Sons of India! We have been governed for more than one hundred and fifty years by the British Kings, who warred for establishing liberty and won. It cannot be denied by any one that we have derived immense happiness therefrom. Is it reasonable that we should have no liberty in the British rule? Crores of people have realised that (they are) encompassed by affliction again and again have suffered it! Lakhs of men have known the occurrence hardship again and again--have witnessed it! What is the reason for the public suffering all these afflictions and hardships? (It is) the mistakes of the bureaucracy and the grievances arising from the absence of liberty. Are we not now living like slaves? Where have our industry, commerce etc., gone? They have perished! Brethren! Consider well yourselves! If we are to establish our self-respect and liberty, start immediately for the war of liberty! Entreat the British public for liberty! It is only then that we will come forward. This is the truth. The Europeans called Anglo-Indians, who are considered to possess strength, to be gifted with wealth and invested with authority and to be great in our India, deem us to be their slaves and not only consume our riches but also root out our liberty and satisfy their avarice. It is no exaggeration to say that these few alone enjoy all powers and privileges. While this is the case, note that, if you do not come forward to acquire our liberty, the curse of the existing poor and miserable people and the fathers that come after us will afflict us alone. Friends! Sons of Bharata! It is only those that labour hard that should enjoy the fruits first. While those who work hard enjoy no advantage, the authorities who spend (their) time like lords are enjoying numerous privileges. What

justice is this? Have the Europeans noted the words of our gracious Queen Victoria? All people in British India should have equal liberty and sufficient pecuniary strength. Why should a few lead a princely life? Why should many be poor? Is this after all the promise of Queen Victoria? The principle of the benign British is only that they should be happy at the happiness of the world. While so, what is the reason for India having deteriorated so much? (It is) indeed the absence of home-rule!

Beloved friends! The struggle for home-rule that we have begun is only in view of the progress of the community - to secure the good of the public - to remove the misery of the poor. and helpless. We will mention below the hardships and losses that occurred and the cruel acts that were committed in our country. O sons of India! Read this closely more than once.

My brethren! The blood is*throbbing! The heart is quivering! The patriot, Yogish Chandra Chatterjea, is in the central jail at Rajshahi. He has submitted a petition to the Viceroy that the Police are afflicting him in the jail in several ways. A fact mentioned in it splits our heart and fills (our) eyes with tears. It appears the patriot, Chatterjea, was taken to the latrine inside the jail and that, while a few caught hold of his hands, nose and head, another poured on Chatterjea's face a potful of matter containing a mixture of faces and urine. He was then put into a cell and locked in even without being permitted to clean himself with water. Which man who has Indian blood running in his veins will fail to grieve when he hears this? We submit to the Government that the commission of such unjust acts by a few dishonest Police officials in the Police Department will only be derogatory to the glory of the benign British Government. O Indians <u>Swaraj</u> is necessary only to prevent all these sufferings.

The mind is agitated! In the Wazirabad railway station there was a European sergeant in a second class compartment. An Indian got into it. The <u>durai</u> prevented (him). (But) he did not pay heed (to it). The Indian has paid the second class fare and obtained a ticket for travelling in this compartment. W

* Evidently boiling

What if he has? The durai got angry. He shot with his musket. Fortunately, it missed aim and hit another who died. When we hear this, our mind is agitated! (Our) tears flow down! But our mind and nerves get stronger. We are ashamed at our Indian having kept quiet till that European shot with (his) musket. If this European had committed this iniquity on account of his arrogance that he belongs to the ruling race, God will certainly ruin him. The illiterate masses throw (the blames for) these crimes on the Government. Then that white sergeant was tried before the Assistant Commissioner. The sergeant was acquitted. It was pleaded that this European did not use the musket wantonly and that the bullet got off the musket of its own accord. This durai obstructed an Indian, saying that the latter should not get into a compartment where he had got in and attempted to shoot him. Accidentally in killed another! What is to be the fate of the wife and children of the deceased? If this European had the fear that we would give (him) a blow in returne he would not have done so. We think that the commission of such iniquities by a few mischievous and wicked Europeans will affect the prestige of the benigh Government. The durai was acquitted. Thirty-two crores of Indians are shedding tears. Let this be. Where can this musket be had which shoots automatically without the use of the human hand? Who inveted this? Is there a new musket like this? Let Dr. Navar and those of his party reply.

Will these who do not want Swaraj acquire sense if they note this? A war loan meeting was held in the town of Meerut in northern Indian. It appears a merchant, called Trilokanath, did not attend the meeting though invited by the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar got angry. It seems he went to the shop of the merchant, dragged him out of the shop and caned him. It appears the Tahsildar was fined five rupees for that. For a Tahsildar, eking out his livlihood by serving the public, having beaten a respectable merchant, (the punishment is) only a fine of five rupees! We are not provoked by this. We are surprised only at the merchant having kept quiet

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till the Tahsildar beat (him). What will Nayar say to this? Shame! The benigh Government would do well to pay attention to such occurrences hereafter.

A series of afflictions! In Srivilliputtur, a highly sacred place, there is a tank which is esteemed by the Hindus. It is the belief of the Indians that a bath in that tank has a pruifying effect. The local Municipality issued an order that no one should bathe in it. Many leading men of the place went to Mr. Senneck, Sub Collector and Municipal Chairman, to sask for the cancellation of the said order. It is not known in what condition the durai was then. He seems to have beaten those that came there and driven them out! Ah! what a hardship for us! Should such things occur even under the British administration? As the presence of such Duropeans in India will create a serious disturbance, it is the duty of our honourable Government to send this durai to England at least privately. But, alas, we have no swaraj! That is the only thing required. In the Ponneri railway station, a European soldier threw a liquor bottle on a woman who was travelling in the second class compartment. It struck the carriage and fell down. Then he untied the cloth and, doing ~~may~~ many indecent things, opened the door of the second class (compartment) and threw the liquor bottle. It struck the face of the woman inside and caused a wound. Then he even tried to catch the woman by the hand. An Indian who was in the compartment stood between (them). The European solider beat him and he also beat (the solider). It seems the Railway authorities who were looking at the fund there said that he (the soldier) was intoxicated with drink and asked the Indian to keep quiet. We think our Indian would have beat (him) so as to remove the effects of the intoxication by drinking. If there were home-rule, surely such things would not happen. How do the Indians look in the eyes of the Europeans? O God!

Is this exercise of authority? A European called Lieutenant Witticombe kicked his Indian servant. The servant complained to his master Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh. Rai Bahadur Singh, on listening to that pitiable (tale) went to the durai and asked him in

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a concilatory tone why he beat him (the servant). The **durai** raised (his hand) and gave a blow on the face of the Singh. The blow broke the spectacles of Mr. Singh, and blood streamed out! Mr. Singh who belongs to a respectable family liad a complaint before a Magistrate. He levied a fine of Rs.25/- on the **durai**. This Rs.25/- cannot be a set-off (even) for the broken spectacles of Mr. Singh. On account of the severity of the blow, Mr. Singh could not open (his) eyes for several days. If an Indian had treated a European like this, we need not say what would have been his fate. Is this (due to) the authority or ignorance of that Europeans? It is (due) only (to) the absence of Swaraj for us. At any rate, it has of late become very easy for Europeans to beat Indians. The reason for this is only the absence of home-rule!

What a pitiable tale this! The authorities, without any reason, imprisoned two women having the same name of Sindubala Devi in a town called ankura in Bengal. Did they specify the offence committed by them? We are much grieved at these two excellent women having been arrested on a single warrant and imprisoned. It is like probing (our) wound. The first Sindubala is about 24 years of age. She has two children. One is five years old and the other a child xin arms of not even 1½ years. Now she has been expelled from her family. The five year old child is crying bitterly at the despondency of the mother and, shedding streams of tears, is invoking the aid of the Almighty. As for the other child, it remains with its mother who had to enter prison on account of the strength of (her) destiny. Our blood is *throbbing and our mind is quivering! The second Sindubala is 27 years of age, and she is the mother of a female child. That child is suffering alone like a calf that has separated from its mother. Out mind is perplaxed as to what should say in this matter. Should Indian women, who abide by the principle that it is improper even to get out of the house, remain only in a prison (even) before their offence is made clear? How will it be disparaging to our Government if these excellent women are let on bail and entrusted to their husbands or other relations? Where is the law precladuing their being let on bail? Further, it appears these excellent women were not permitted even to see their

relatives

Some officials, who work like coolies receiving small salaries, think of spoiling the prestige of the benign Government by their acts. Though there is really no fault with the Government, some petty officials who are unwise cause injury to the Government itself. If there were swaraj, would things go to this extent? Agitate for that. It is really fair to inflict a punishment of imprisonment on those that commit crimes. No one will come forward to deny this. What offence did these two women commit? It appears the Police Superintendent himself could not understand the offence committed by them. They seem to have been let off subsequently, the reason being only the fact that they did not commit any offence. The action of the officials who behaved in this manner creates laughter in us. They searched the house of a teacher called Sarasaranjana Bose who was 22 years old and who was in a school in Calcutta. Subsequently, they arrested him too. If the reason is asked, inconsistent statements are made. While searching the house of a suspected individual six months before this person (Sarasaranjana Bose) was arrested, there was found a book presented to the said individual by one Saraja Banduni Yogi. Though the Police made all possible endeavours to arrest Saraja Banduni Yogi, they could not ascertain the existence of one by that name. Thinking that it was he that had changed this name and was living with a different name, they arrested (him). Though the relations of our Sarasaranjita Bose made all representations, the authorities did not listen to them and the case was conducted. Sarasaranjita Bose was attacked with small-pox in the prison itself and died. Is there any doubt that every one born of the blood * of (Mother) India will tremble the moment he hears this even as a snake does on hearing the sound of the thunder? Alas! There is no liberty Our hand trembles to write about such cruelties as this. Is this just? Let Dr. Nayar say.

The Body shudders at the thought of this and the hand does not move! O God! In South Africa the railway carriages have been classified (separately) for the natives, the Europeans and the blacks. A black man should not approach the refreshment room in

* Evidently a mistake for womb

trains! If he goes without the western d ress, which is considered to be a pure derss, ticket will not be given! The blacks should not get into the carriages in which the whites travel! The blacks should not travel by mail trains and other trains running fast! It is only the whites that can travel (by these). South Africa and India are being rules by the British. While so, why should there be a difference in colour? If we want to take steps to prevent the whites of South-Africa, who thus observe a difference in colour, from coming to India, we have to place (our) finger on (our) nose seeing that we have no swaraj. Are the whites of the South Africa, who observe a difference in colour among the creations of the Almighty, of divine birth? Are the Indians cattle? Further the black men are not an inferior type of people. They are highly loyal. They seek the good of the British. It is difficult for the Europeans to live in the absence of the blood and money of the Indians. Many wise men have admitted this. If we are to advance in industries, trade and education, it is necessary that every Indian should strart for the battle-front of home-rule. He who does not wish for the progress of (his) country is a hermaphrodite and not a man. Dante withstood the despotism in his country in the thirteenth century. He had faith in the victory of truth. He vowed (to redeem) the liberty of his country. On account of (his) worship of the Goddess of Liberty he was deported from the city of Florence, his motherland. But now, his name is applauded everywhere. Dante met with a reverse in his days. But have his name and fame perished? The struggle for liberty begun by him was completed by Garibaldi. Nothing can stand as on obstacle to progress! Today we are striving for swaraj. Our acquiring Swaraj is as sure as the existence of God. It may not be (acquired) today, but it is sure to be tomorrow. No one can prevent it. The Europeans in India are causing harm to swaraj. It is of no importance. Even if a thousand Europeans like Sydenham and Welby interfere in this matter, the Indians will not fail to acquire swaraj. It will not take many days for the acquisition of swaraj. It will take many days for these

Europeans to acquire sense.

Of all the countries in the world, the most influential is America and the most indigent is India. The President of America gets an annual salary of Rs.75,000, the Prime Minister of Japan Rs.12,000, the Viceroy of India Rs.2,50,800/-, the American Cabinet Rs.12,000/-, the Japanese Cabinet, Rs.8,000/- and the (Executive) Council of the Viceroy Rs.80,000/-. In America the salary of the Provincial Governors begins with Rs.5,000 and does not exceed Rs.12,000. In Japan, it starts with Rs.3700/- and does not exceed Rs.4500/-. But in India, the Governors, are paid a salary of Rs.36,000 to Rs.1,20,000/-. The head of the Police in America gets Rs.7,500/-. The head of the Police in India is paid from Rs.24,000 to Rs.36,000/- and the constables (Indians) from Rs.120 to Rs.144 (annually). Is there anydoubt that the Europeans staying in India and consuming (money) like this are the descendents of *kubera? There is nothing surprising in the Government officials, who receive in our country such high salaries as do not obtain in any other country in the world, saying that India should not have swaraj; for, if India obtains swaraj, they cannot surely get such high salaries. Look at the hardships and losses of our country and start immediately for the war of home-rule!.

Note of this also! Our leaders have been rearing the tree of the Congress for the last 32 years. It throve and bore flowers and fruits and the time has come for these fruits to ripen. Now some traitors have begun to split it. It will be reasonable to call them traitors. They are not definite in their words. They too are roaming about dressed in the garb of popular leaders. These are people who, standing together, prove treacherous at a nick. They will say that what the Government give may be received (now) and the balance later. These who have not resoluteness of mind style themselves honourably as "Moderates"! Shameless! It is disgraceful to themselves that highly intelligent people like these should brake up the old division of moderates and extremists. Why? Are they not also Indians? Further these have also signed the Congress reform (scheme). We entreat them to seek

* The God of riches.

union. Otherwise, they will be murdering Goddess Bharata. We will finish this with some more words. The Englishmen have been governing India for more than about 150 years. The Europeans say that the Indians are not now fit for swaraj. Let it be. It is a disgrace only to the Englishmen and not to the Indians. The Montagu-Chelmsford reform (scheme) now published is not suitable to the present times. It was stated in the Parliament on the 20th August last that India would be granted swaraj. In accordance with this, the Indians were expecting swaraj. The swaraj contemplated by the Indians ended like the story of the elephant. If civilised nations like the Americans, the Frenchmen and the Germans look at these reforms, they will burst into fits of laughter. Let this stand. Another point. No good will result in the country from the MontaguChelmsford reforms. Therefore we do not require these reforms. This great war was brought about by God only for the liberty of the world. Despotic Germany has met with destruction. The war came to a successful termination only for establishing liberty throughout the world. India is big country in the world. A conference for securing the liberty f countries is now going to meet in the west. Let the British alise therein that "the Indins too are men" and grant liberty India. We feel fully convinced and certain that, if in any rner of the world anything should be done hereafter contrary human principles and liberty, a great war will be brought ut by God again in the world. It is only truth that will win. tated by us in the previous part, famine too has occurred! is also selling at two measures per rupee. It is not known he Indians will maintain themselves. Formerly we stated a famine would occur in four or five years. Within a year we stated (this), a famine has occurred. There was also g in several places in South India on account of the se in the price of grains. What can we do for this? Should suffer even in this manner? Should famine also trouble us tion to the Press Act, the Arms Act and the Defence of t? O God! The new fever is committing havoc among men.

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What are the Government doing for this famine? The Government would do well to adopt proper remedial measures in regard to all these. Otherwise a more serious famine will truly occur. At this juncture patriots are being gagged and imprisoned. This is perhaps the sport of God! He who has no patriotism cannot have loyalty. He is a hypocrite. We desire one thing from (our) brethren. That is union. Start for the war of homerule even today! Do not delay! Do not be afraid, be it good or ill that may happen! The Almighty will bestow (His) grace.

Vande Mataram.

/A true translation/

(Sd.) C.N. Saravana Mudaliyar,
TAMIL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act (1914 to 1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature - 1918)

C ✓

Abstract of the G.O.

("America Ko, Sivadhimta Kaisa Mili" - Hindi Book - Forfeited)-

Reference:- G.O.No.959 (Confidential) dated 25-10-1918, Public Department.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited a Hindi book entitled "America Ko, Sivadhinta Kaisa Mili".

Selections from GOs relating to Home Rule movement and Rowlatt Act (1914-1924)
Proscribed Literature :: Urdu books (1919)

5. EXTRACTS FROM THE PROSCRIBED URDU BOOKS AND PAMPHEETS.

G.O. No. 417, Public dated 17-7-1919.

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A review of the poem KHUNI KAFAN.

This poem is named the Bloody Shroudin memory of the martyrs of Delhi. The writer is Maulana Muhammad Mutin Shaneshi Nagiri, Mulla Fazil, xprinted by Sundar Lal at the Bhavishya press.

Page. 1. addresses the martyrs and asks them why they drank the cup of martyrdom so soon and did not care to take the bereaved one with them.

Page 2. The address is continued thus

What is the matter? Why did you receive shots on your chests? Innocence is stamped on your faces".

"Your death has opened the way of martyrdom. It has become a great eye opener and has made your names immortal.

Page 3. You have by your death brought about the unity between Hindus and Muslims. We will never forget you. We will adhere to passive resistance at the risk of our lives. We will be avenged (for your slaughter) by Satyagraha ~~and~~ methods.

Page. 4. Then poet proceeds to address a particular martyr who had come to purchase cloth in preparation for his marriage in pathetic terms and assures the dead that his marriage ~~inxpat~~ procession is a very large and pompous one.

Page 5. "We firmly believe in your inncocence and we are at a loss to know why the machine gun was used against you."

Now that you have gone to Heaven, please raise your voice in prayer to the Almight y for the good of the country thus." "O God of such and such virtues."

"Dost thou know the sufferings of they slaves? How ruthless are these founders of tyranny and oppression?"

When wilt thou have mercy? O! God it is time for thy intervention. Tell Christ to come down on earth as he has no business to remain now in the heavens. Come O Hazarat your name if Christ, your true teachings are becoming a matter for accusation (sic). Now it is time please take a little trouble. And come and see a little the doings o f your followers.

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These vile folk have neglected all your teachings. Black laws have been made for the administration of India.
They are obstinate and listen to no amendments.
Come and for God's sake stop this useless scheme.
What will be the fruits of such an accursed three namely a law
Whole plants have been watered with blood.
On one hand see the good doctrines of the Bible.
On the other see the Bill of this illstarred law.
See how sharp is the sword of the murderer these days
Why have they grown so spiteful against their loyal people
Now is reached the limit of oppression of faithful people.
It is all the result of our loyalty.
That they are to be seen on the throne of Government.
In times of danger we thrust ourselves in front of thee.
Against the enemies we presented a brave front
In times of war we trampled the foe.
And now we are being made the target of sword and guns.
Did you see the activities of the new civilization.
Did your hear the short story of your followers (Christians)
Shots are being showered on the helpless and loyal ones.
This is the reward we got for doing good to them.
O preserver of the faithful, if these are the teachings of the Bible.
God save you, good bye, my greetings to you from a distance".

Page 8. On this prayer God is moved and He says that his people are in extreme pain and suffering.

Page 9. "At such a time who is then to give them relief except myself. For the sake of Moses I destroyed Pharaoh. I saved the ark of Noah from storm. Those helpless people have suffered to the utmost. O Angels now they are in need of myself.

Yes if they adhere to patience and calmly and patiently go on suffering, all their troubles will end in a moment.

Then God gives the martyrs a place in Heaven and tells them.

"I shall order and in a second the firmament will ~~will~~ break. The strength of the tyrant will wane in a short time".

Page 10. and 11. The poet draws the attention of the people to God's words and asks them to bear patiently and trust in him and exhorts Hindus and Musalmans to stick to Passive Resistance and remain united.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Home Rule Movement & Rowlatt Act 1914 to 1920.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Proscribed literature - 1919)

Abstract of the G.O.

("The Tragedy of India" - English Book - Forfeiture - Ordered.)

REFERENCE:- G.O. No. 683-84 (Confidential) dated 26-11-1919, Public Department.

The Government of Madras declared forfeited a leaflet in English entitled "The Tragedy of India" issued from San Francisco of Edward Gammons, a Sim Feiner.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO HOME RULE MOVEMENT ETC. (1914-1920) MISCELLANEOUS

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

301.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording endorsement of the Government of India H.D. No.1175 dated the 8th November 1918.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No.1057, (Ordi) dated 20-11-1918, Public Dept.

By the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.N. Sarma:-

Is it a fact that riots accompanied by looting of grain and cloth shops occured in the city of Madras and several mofussil towns including district headquarters such as Vizagapatam, Anakapally, Ellore, Madura, Salem, Sathanur Near Paramakudi, etc., in the Madras Presidency?

(Reply by the Hone'ble Sir William Vicent to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.N.Sarma's question regarding looting of grain and cloth shops in the Madras Presidency)

It is a fact that riots accompanied by looting of grain and cloth have occurred in the areas mentioned by the Hon'ble Member.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO Rowlatt Act etc (1916-1920) miscellaneous (1919) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

(Disturbances in Madras Presidency - No action under State Prisoners Regulations etc., - Government of India informed).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.352, (Ordinary) dated 14th June 1919
Public Department.

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The Government of Madras informed the Government of India that there were no cases in which action under State Prisoners Regulations; the reference of India Act and ingress into India Ordinance was taken in connection with the recent disturbance in the Madras Presidency.

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Extracts from G.O.s relating to Home Rule movement (1914-19) in the Madras Presidency (miscellaneous)

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9.

G.O. No.458, dt. 8.8.1919, Public, Confidential.

Sub: Suspect Europeanx and American foreigners.

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The file contains a booklet describing the details of the foreigners. There are 84 names. No details about their participation in politics.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O.S RELATING TO HOME RULE AND ROWLATT ACT (1914-1920)

IN THE MADRAS PRESEIDENCY

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Recording papers relating to the question asked and the answer given thereto at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917 regarding the appointment of an Indian as Member of the Board of Revenue.

REFERENCE:- G.O.No.497 (ordi) dated 26-4-1917, Public Dept.

COPY OF FINAL ANSWER PUBLISHED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

120 Q -- Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) if so,, will the Government be pleased to appoint an Indian for the place in accordance with the statement made at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 21st November 1916?

120 A-- (i) There will be an acting vacancy in the Board of Revenue in March 1917 when the Hon'ble Mr. L.E. Buckley proceeds on leave.

(ii) The filling up of the vacancy is under consideration

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28/5/2013
24/6/
29/6/84
4/5-10/2014 (R)
1501/RH/90
0409/17
RH
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RH/04
6/05/96
11/6/2001 RH
RH